

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Belize: Britain's tiny tempest

It is all a little like a tempest in a teacup. Yet Britain and Guatemala have been tempesting over Britain's Central American colony of Belize for more than 100 years. And the latest tension, which led to the arrival of several hundred members of the Queen's Regiment this past week to reinforce British soldiers already on duty, was obviously a serious matter, despite some well-publicized comic aspects to their presence.

Britain and Guatemala are going to have to come to terms over the future of Belize, the last British territory on the American mainland. If these furries of tension are not to go on indefinitely, Belize's 135,000 inhabitants, English-speaking in contrast to the rest of Central America of which Guatemala is a part, want independence — and would probably already have it if it were not for Guatemala's claim to the 8,867 square-mile enclave. Britain is unwilling to unleash its colony without firm assurance that Guatemalan troops will not roll across the border as the last British soldiers beat retreat.

The prospect that oil may exist in parts of Belize is obviously a factor in the tension. Guatemala has found some petroleum in its Peten region which is next door to Belize — and oil geologists see the likelihood that Mex-

ico's rich finds to the north may have their counterparts in the Guatemalan Peten and neighboring Belize. But the Guatemalan claim to Belize goes back decades.

The first settlers were British loggers and Belize became the crown colony of British Honduras in 1862. Guatemalans say their Spanish ancestors took possession long before the loggers were there and assert that Britain lost its claim anyway when it failed to comply with an article in an 1859 treaty providing for construction of a road across the colony to give Guatemala access to the sea.

Whatever the past arguments, as well as present and future prospects for oil, the two sides have room for agreement. Perhaps guaranteed Guatemalan access to the sea through Belize and British aid for both Guatemala and Belize is the answer. Negotiations between the two, under way in Washington when the current tension erupted, need to be encouraged. The United States and the Organization of American States, which have tendered their good offices to the disputants, should make renewed efforts to encourage a solution. Britain and Guatemala, moreover, need to be mindful of the desires and aspirations of the Belizeans. For ultimately they are the ones who should decide their future.

Japan still votes conservative

Japan's conservative Liberal Democrats have emerged from the Lockheed bribery/extortion scandal to upset predictions of serious defeat in the upper house of Parliament. One result is a strengthened position for the long-entrenched ruling party's leader, Prime Minister Fukuda. It forestalls immediate political pressure on him to dissolve the more powerful lower house and have new elections there. Now he has a chance to demonstrate progress in meeting Japan's economic and diplomatic problems before calling elections to take advantage of what appears to be renewed voter confidence in his party.

For the West the upshot means dealing with a known quantity in a valuable atmosphere of bolstered stability. But the Fukuda government remains on notice that it must produce results or the Liberal Democrats will not automatically be returned as in the past. The prospect of coalition government has been at least postponed, but it could quickly return if things do not go well. One severe hazard for the Liberal

Democrats would be another eruption of scandal — this time in the form of South Korean bribery efforts, which some have alleged to be even greater in nearby Japan than in the United States.

As it is, the Liberal Democrats narrowly lost their party majority in Sunday's upper house elections, as they did more dramatically in the lower house last December. But they retain control of the upper house with the assured alliance of independents. The same is true in the lower house.

The Liberal Democrats may not have reversed their trend of decline during the past decade. But they have showed that they can pull themselves together in the midst of rocky times and unite sufficiently to remain in command. The opposition was vigorous but split. The future is uncertain. Japan's friends around the world can only offer best wishes to the national leadership which the Japanese people have now confirmed.

The Year of the Child

Children are "the last oppressed minority" in the words of one of the fortunately increasing number of lawyers and other adults taking up the cause of children's rights. Now the United Nations has begun preparations for drawing needed world attention to the cause with the International Year of the Child. It is scheduled for 1979, the 20th anniversary of the UN's Declaration of the Rights of the Child — a document that ought to be remembered better than it is.

Every year should be the year of the child in the obvious sense that children are the human race's chief investment in its future. But the idea of children as chattels persists in many lands and surfaces even in affluent and advanced societies. In recent years the United States, for example, has come alive to the tragic problem of battered children, the Pagan-like use of children as drug peddlers, the exploitation of children in pornography, the administering of behavioral drugs to children in school. Each state now at least has a child abuse registry to which cases of mistreatment can be reported.

Much more has to be done to ensure the rights of children. Pending legislation would extend the existing juvenile justice law of 1974 and provide an office of children's rights. The Supreme Court has ruled that states cannot deprive children of education for disciplinary reasons without due process. This year the high court put off reviewing a Pennsylvania case on the procedural safeguards required when parents or guardians want to place children in mental institutions. But it agreed to consider a Georgia case raising sim-

ilar questions.

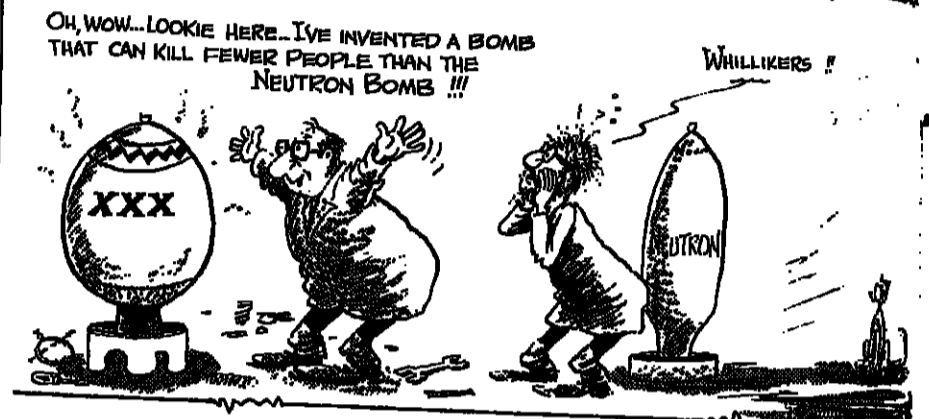
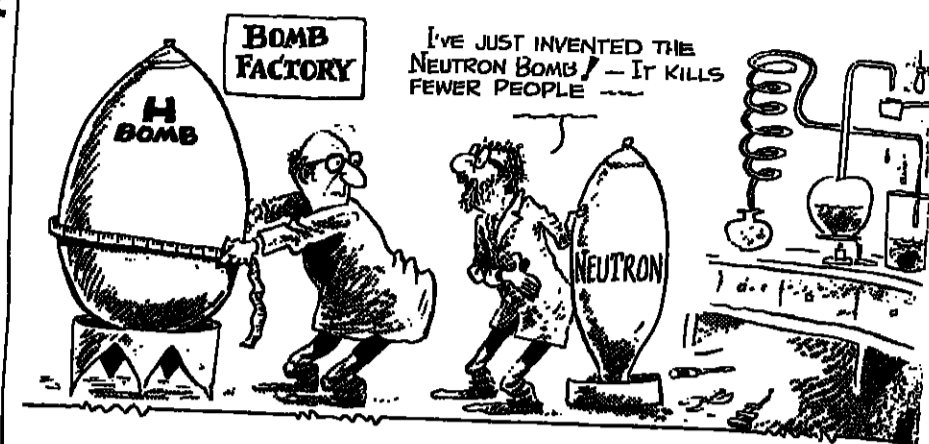
Underlying the legal movement for reform is the whole question of governmental and family relationships. Children's rights advocates are not trying to remove children from their parents' control, nor should they. They are trying to ensure that with the control goes a recognition of obligation to the child.

The International Year of the Child will seek not only to reexamine the rights of the world's 1.5 billion children, as the UNICEF board urged last spring. The year will also work toward meeting the needs of poor children in all countries — and celebrate such qualities of childhood as creativity. It is part of the wisdom of the ages to learn from the childlike thought as well as to instruct it.

Fundamentals to be remembered from the Declaration of the Rights of the Child include the expected assurance of care, education, and protection. But the declaration in addition makes the essential point that "the child, by personality, needs love and understanding." And it concludes with this far-reaching principle: It calls for "opportunities and facilities" to help the child develop "physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and socially" in conditions of freedom and dignity.

"The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and goodwill, brotherhood, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow man."

Monday, July 18, 1976



Keep those curtains up

No show tonight. Threats to the English-speaking theater on both sides of the Atlantic are among the latest instances of the financial plight of the arts just when public demand for the arts is at an encouraging high. The trouble is that the arts do not operate conveniently according to the law of supply and demand. Increased demand does not make the product cheaper as costs relentlessly rise. Costs cannot be reduced through increased "productivity" — "Macbeth" still requires three witches and you can't dance a pas de trois with two people.

In Britain escalating costs have brought theatrical union warnings about the possible closing of some large provincial theaters. It is in them that big London touring productions have been built again. If they are demolished, even some theaters in London could face extinction. A stark prospect not only for Britons but Americans who see London as the theater's promised land.

Indeed, Broadway's debt to contemporary British playwrights in recent years can hardly be overestimated. But their predecessor, Mr. Shakespeare, has one less United States showcase with the cancellation of the 1977 season of the American Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Connecticut. Theater dynamo Joseph Papp found the costs too high at Lincoln Center and threw in the towel, pulling out with his New York Shakespeare Festival productions.

To such theatrical setbacks could be added ballet cancellations, shortened hours at museums and other arts and signs that when the arts have needed help most, the biggest foundations, such as Ford and Rockefeller, have cut down on grants to artistic institutions. Corporate philanthropy has provided some comfort, but not nearly enough. Federal aid is at a peak but appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts are still not up to half

a dollar per capita. The price of tickets, though seemingly astronomical for major productions, cannot be jacked up high enough to cover costs in many instances.

Britain is looking toward its long-established Arts Council for help. The U.S. is waiting and wondering as the Carter administration begins to develop an arts policy. Certainly many signs are hopeful — the President's own attendance at arts events, for example, and the enthusiasm with which Mrs. Joan Mondale has visited museums and taken up the cause.

It appears that the administration is taking the arts seriously, contemplating ways in which agencies such as HEW and the General Services Administration can improve their supporting roles in addition to the arts and humanities departments. The thinking is said to be along the lines of enhancing the quality of life as Mr. Carter mentioned in his campaign. At the same time recognizing the often overlooked economic benefits of the arts. Though the many arts organizations are nonprofit, the usual thing is to emphasize the money they need. It is also true that they expend money, attract business, and generate business activity.

For the first time, there now is a special assistant for cultural affairs in the Commerce Department. Announcements are expected in a few weeks about the activities being undertaken. Hopes are sprouting up as the economic clouds over the arts close in. The need is to take action in time on both sides of the Atlantic, so that theatrical productions are not left homeless or other forms of artistic endeavor left undone merely for want of prudent financing and private and public support.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 25, 1977

60¢ U.S.

The invisible Saudis dominate peace talks

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington was the scene last week of the formal opening of another effort to end the 30 years conflict between Arabs and Israelis.

The formal setting was the White House. The main actors on stage were President Carter of the United States and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. But the most important presence, unseen yet dominating the shape of the proceedings, was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Israel's opening move was tailored to known Saudi wishes — the prospect of substantial territorial concessions to Egypt and even the giving up of part of the Golan Heights to Syria. Observers rate prospects of this latest peace effort higher than in previous cases. The immediate goal is the opening of direct Arab-Israeli talks in Geneva in October.

The two things most important to know in following this

round of Middle East negotiations are the following:

1. Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestine Liberation Organization are all pensioners of Saudi Arabia. All accept annual subsidies. Hence, all listen attentively to the wishes of the Saudis and all give respectful attention to advice which comes from them. Egypt gets the largest annual amount.

2. Saudi Arabia has been increasingly helpful to the United States ever since the oil embargo that followed the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. It has consistently done its best inside OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to hold down the price of oil. It has become a major trading partner of the United States. It has joined the United States in diplomatic efforts to protect the oil route from the Persian Gulf to the West.

In the course of this effort it has won Sudan over from a So-

viet to a Western alignment and has made progress in doing the same with Somalia. The Saudi purpose is to clear Soviet bases away from the approaches to the Red Sea and the Gulf.

Saudi helpfulness to the United States has given Saudi thinking about the Middle East extra weight in Washington. And Saudi subsidies to the Arabs who deal directly with Israel have given the Saudis the ability to help Washington mediate between them and Israel.

Washington gives Israel more in military and economic support than it gives to any other country anywhere in the world — roughly \$2 billion a year. Thus Washington has leverage on Israel comparable to Saudi leverage on the Arabs.

The United States and Saudi Arabia share mutual interests in protecting the trade routes between Arabia and the West. The Saudis have invested much of their oil revenue in Western

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As America swelters:

Experts look for changing weather patterns

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Don't be too impressed by those "record-breaking" high temperatures reported for any one day, meteorologist Harry Gordon warns Americans. So far, neither seasonal nor monthly records are being set. It is the combination of drought with persistent, but not necessarily record-breaking, heat that poses an unusual weather problem for the United States, he says.

The temporary discomfort of an unusually hot day or series of days will pass. But the persistent heat is sucking residual moisture from already parched lands at an accelerated rate. This intensifies the effect of drought, Mr. Gordon explains.

It is this aspect of the summer weather that underscores the warning of climatologists, such as J. Murray Mitchell Jr. of the Environmental Data Service, that the earth may be in a period of increased weather variability in which weather is more likely to run to the extremes of the normal climate than was the

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Water shortage may rob young Americans of traditional heat-beater

By Peter Main, staff photographer

Golf carts in Warsaw? What fore?

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Little white golf carts taking small children on sight-seeing tours look incongruous on the streets of Warsaw.

The carts were made in Poland but were not meant for sight-seeing, nor is golf yet a Polish pastime.

They were meant for the U.S. market. That some are put to other uses here is symbolic of the kind of difficulties the Poles encounter in trying to adjust their trade to Western markets.

The bid to make this adjustment began in 1971 when Edward Gierk succeeded Wladyslaw Gomulka as head of the Communist Party.

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China: the unsinkable Mr. Teng bobs up again

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wall posters appearing in Peking have announced the long-expected second rehabilitation of China's "pragmatic" and outspoken administrator Teng Hsiao-ping and his restoration to all the posts he held before he was purged for the second time 15 months ago.

His comeback had not been officially confirmed at this writing. But the posters put up on the building of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries apparently had official approval.

It means that the Chinese leadership has set its seal of approval on the policies of economic, scientific, and educational development associated with Mr. Teng and toward which it had been leaning increasingly since the passing of Mao Tse-tung last September.

Mr. Teng's second rehabilitation is an extraordinary phenomenon and underscores the remarkable evolution of Chinese politics during the past 18 months.

He was first purged during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and rehabilitated in 1973, largely through the influence of Premier Chou En-lai. He was dismissed by Chairman Mao in April, 1976, in the power struggle that followed Mr. Chou's death.

The wall posters said he is being restored to his former posts of party vice-chairman, vice-premier of the State Council, vice-chairman of the military affairs commission, and chief of staff.

In the opinion of some analysts Mr. Teng's full restoration could raise long-term questions over the division of leadership between Mr. Teng and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who also holds the post of Premier. Yet the absence so far of any move to promote Mr. Teng to full premier appears to indicate that for now at least Mr. Hua's position is clearly supreme.

The rehabilitation is the culmination of a nine-month campaign against the radicals. Mrs. Mao Tse-tung and others of the so-called

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Highlights



WATER SUPPLY. A survey of the ways in which mankind is destroying one of its own most vital needs. Page 18

NEW YORK'S BLACKOUT. Monitor correspondents discuss why the looters and vandals went on the rampage and tell what it felt like for the man-in-the-darkened-street. Page 9

AMERICAN INDIANS. The advice OPEC members are giving Indians on how to market and mine energy resources has reached one of its objectives — it has caught Washington's eye. Page 8

SOVIET SATIRE. A play mocking the establishment has unexpectedly passed the censor and is playing to packed audiences in Moscow. Page 22

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FOCUS

Hello-o-o-o-o out there

By Robert C. Cowan

Astronomer Michael D. Papagiannis wants to probe the asteroid belt for signs of intelligent alien beings. If they aren't there, he says, they probably don't exist anywhere else in the Galaxy.

To believers in ETI (the widespread existence of Extraterrestrial Intelligence) Dr. Papagiannis's fall from faith typifies a regrettable heresy. It seems especially ironic that it would be developing just when the United States seems ready to launch a full-fledged SETI (Search for ETI) program.

Nevertheless, Dr. Papagiannis's studies at Boston University convince him that space colonization is easy. He thinks a technologically advanced civilization would sweep through the Galaxy in what, cosmically speaking, is a wink of an eye.

That being the case, he asks, "Where are they?" He notes there is no sign of aliens here, unless they are living in the asteroid belt in space stations we have mistaken for orbiting hunks of rock.

"Either the entire Galaxy is teeming with intelligent life, and hence our solar system must have been colonized hundreds of millions of years ago, or there are no other inhabitants in our solar system and hence most probably neither anywhere else in the

Galaxy, placing man in a very unique position," Dr. Papagiannis reasons.

Other new skeptics

This is quite a comedown for a one-time ETI believer. But the BU astronomer is not alone. One of the high priests of the ETI faith, Soviet astrophysicist I. S. Shklovskii, who did much to convince the scientific community of the plausibility of the ETI, has also joined the skeptics.

However, ETI enthusiasts are not so easily swayed.

"I think they're falling off the band wagon prematurely," says Robert Edelson, who is finishing up plans for a SETI project at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. If final NASA approval comes through, JPL's 85-foot radiotelescope at Goldstone, California, will begin a systematic search at 1.4 to 25 gigahertz (billions of cycles a second) for ETI radio signals. That's about a fourth of the "most plausible" frequency band for searching. "The technology for a proper ETI search is just now becoming available," Dr. Edelson says.

"The majority don't feel like that," says John Billingham, speaking of the new skepticism. "But there will always be a few who do feel that way." Dr. Billingham heads the SETI program office of the NASA Ames Research Center, which soon will release a

comprehensive study of SETI options for the United States.

And at Cornell University, radio astronomer Frank Drake, who led the first SETI ever conducted, says academically Shklovskii "is suffering from psychological shock. He's a physicist who has suddenly discovered the wonders of biology and thinks it must be unique to Earth."

'Space colony' weighed

Dr. Drake is not at all surprised we have seen no alien visitors. He notes that Dr. Papagiannis is impressed by the space colony concept developed by Princeton University physicist Gerard K. O'Neill and spelled out in the "Space Settlements" design study report released last spring by NASA.

Dr. Papagiannis thinks that, powered by nuclear energy, such colonies could accelerate to a few percent of the speed of light and drift away to another star system in a few hundred years. This would start an outreach that, eventually, would carry a proliferation of colonies across the Galaxy in a few million years — a brief moment of time compared to the 10 billion-year age of the Galaxy.

Dr. Drake thinks such colonies too costly. It's cheaper to make interstellar contact by radio, he says. Or, he adds, the seeming absence of aliens in the solar system may reflect a galactic ethic of noninterference.

While ETI believers argue with the skeptics, they do agree with Dr. Papagiannis that the question of whether or not we are alone is epochal. "It is important to know the answer either way. It could be quite significant for us," says Dr. Billingham. It would be "quite a responsibility to know that we are the torch bearers of the flame of cosmic consciousness in our entire galaxy," says Dr. Papagiannis.

Alexandra: Soweto's quiet sister

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In a white suburb of Johannesburg called Kew one can drive along paved roads surrounded first by pleasant homes, then by factories, then suddenly, it all comes to a halt.

The tarmac and the industries quit. The roads become dirt roads full of potholes. The factories are replaced by shacks. If you are white you cannot drive on, for this is the black township of Alexandra. Whites need permits to travel here, and that means whites have to have a reason acceptable to the government for going into a black area.

Businessmen can go to look for accommodation for their workers. Journalists, social workers, and certain officials can go in with permits. Alexandra has avoided the spotlight so far. Yet its living conditions make those in the better-known Soweto, Johannesburg's biggest black township, look almost posh.

In an area one mile square live an estimated 80,000 people. There are no high-rise buildings, so that means people are crammed together. One social worker spoke of cases where 22 people live in one room.

"Should Alexandra be removed? I would hope not," said Joyce Siwani, secretary of the South African Social Workers' Union.

Family living discouraged

But for years the government has been trying to remove the families from Alexandra to make the township a place only for single migrant African workers, who are forced by necessity to seek work in the cities and by law to leave their families behind in their tribal homelands. A plan to make Alexandra a place only for migrant workers was introduced by former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd in the late 1950s. In Johannesburg and renamed Triomph, so Alexandra would be tidied up and made a place only for migrant workers.

But the Verwoerd plan for Alexandra has not worked, and the removal of families to black suburbs in Soweto slowed to a trickle last year.

A factor has been the resistance by the Alexandra families, who have houses (while in Soweto). Also, the government has had its hands full with the riots in Soweto and around the country.

Mathys Wilson, the housing director for blacks in the area, said recently that over the past 18 months 2,082 families have been moved from Alexandra to Soweto.

Other reliable sources, who work in Soweto, say that only 42 were resettled in 1976 and last year only two were removed. The enormous shortage of housing in Soweto makes the task more difficult.

In June, government official Manto Mulder said that Alexandra would someday be an area for 70,000 migrant workers, indicating that the Verwoerd plan still stands.

Government pressure for land

Mary Makubiri is one Alexandra resident whom the government has pressured to sell his land. This year he gave in and sold one of his four plots to the government. A plot is 100-by-150 feet and sells for about \$4,000.

Mr. Makubiri, who is a rich man by Alexandra standards, said the government is not pushing people out of Alexandra any more but is ex-

propriating land. There is an atmosphere of despondency and no sense of security, he said.

Mr. Makubiri inherited his land from his father who was barely literate but who bought several groceries in the township and became a successful businessman. Today the son is a very literate manager of The Voice newspaper, published by the South African Council of Churches.

Land ownership is being removed from blacks in Alexandra just as the cry has spread throughout South Africa for blacks to be allowed to own their own homes and land.

The headmaster of Orlando High School in Soweto says South Africa's problem is not Bantu (African) education, the system of education which the Soweto students want abolished. But deep down, he insists, the whole problem is housing.

The Urban Foundation (UF), a group of white businesses led by the Anglo-American Corporation of mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer, recognizes the importance of secure home ownership for blacks.

Drive for black land ownership

A UF spokesman told this reporter early this year that if the government had not agreed to allow black land ownership in urban areas by the end of this year's parliamentary session, the UF could be deemed a failure. Parliament closed last month without any such change being announced. Negotiations are reportedly still going on.

Only two hostels exist in Alexandra, one for women (holding 2,800) and one for 2,800 men. But there are a further 15,000 male migrant workers in rooms around the township.

In the women's hostels most rooms have four beds to a room and the men's have six to eight to a room.

A social worker pointed out that even in the African tribal setup, a woman had a separate hut with her children. In Alexandra privacy does not exist.

"It is like building stalls for your animals," Mrs. Siwani said of the hostels.

Mrs. Siwani is one of those the government succeeded in moving from Alexandra. The government moved officials first, to set an example. Now Mrs. Siwani commutes from Soweto 14 miles away to her office in Alexandra.

The Women for Peace organization approached the government recently to ask that white women volunteers be allowed to help improve the situation in the women's hostel or dormitory in Alexandra. The government refused the offer.

The outside world heard mostly about what happened in Soweto last year. But Alexandra was quick to follow suit. On June 18, two days after the first Soweto riots, the youths of Alexandra rioted, burning government offices, the school, and part of the Dutch Reformed Church in the township.

Alexandra suffers in time with Soweto, but people love Alexandra, said one social worker. It is warm and friendly.

And Alexandra is beautifully situated, the social worker noted. It is on one side are the factories, but on the other, open fields stretch out. Smoke from the coal used for cooking and heating hangs thickly over the township when the wind is still.

Across the fields are the suburban homes of whites who have never been inside Alexandra. Here (it has been said) the races are so close —



Father and son pass the time on a summer's day in Prague

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Schmidt, Giscard not pleased with rights issue

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wasted no time in informing other West European leaders about his recent trip to Canada and the United States.

Mr. Schmidt was meeting July 19 in Strasbourg with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Before their dinner meeting, the Chancellor had telephoned other European heads of government, including British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

That President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt met in person was taken as a clear sign of how seriously the two leaders consider the effect of President Carter's policies on the Soviet Union.

In the center of discussion here has been an interview given by the French President to Newsweek magazine, in which he said President Carter's human-rights campaign had jeopardized East-West détente.

More diplomacy required

That is essentially the West German position. But the Germans have to be more diplomatic in public utterances since they are a close NATO ally of the U.S.

The official word in Bonn is that President Carter and Mr. Schmidt, after their meetings

July 13 and 14, reached an essential understanding on the human-rights question.

But behind the scenes, the Germans still are not happy. They feel Mr. Carter will continue trying to exert moral pressure on the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

Many Europeans think the improvements brought by détente are threatened by an abstract and aggressive defense of absolute principles.

Uranium supply

Another key question that Mr. Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing were expected to discuss was the supply of uranium. For months, Europe's leaders have felt that the U.S., in pursuing Mr. Carter's drive against proliferation of nuclear materials, has been restricting Europe's uranium supplies.

Mr. Schmidt's talks in Canada were aimed to a large extent at breaking what some Europeans already call a new uranium cartel that can be compared to the Arab's OPEC oil cartel. Canada is a major uranium supplier while France, Britain, and West Germany are heavy uranium importers.

The news being given out by the Germans is that Mr. Schmidt had success in Canada. The details are vague as yet, but the impression being given is that a way has been found to break what loomed in the thinking of some here as an American uranium cartel.

Europe

East Europe feels chill as détente cools

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations in recent weeks is viewed here — and by other "moderate" East European governments as well — with considerable and growing concern.

Both East and West Europeans tend to measure the outlook for détente mainly in terms of how well the Americans and Russians are getting along. And just now the "getting along" is at its coldest in five years. Hence the evident concern here.

"When things go well between Moscow and Washington," communist officials say frankly, "it is good for us, too." East-West tensions make life difficult for East Europe's pragmatists.

For example, they are waiting with more than usual interest for the result of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent talks in Washington. They want to see, in particular, if the West German leader is able to persuade President Carter that his tactics vis-à-vis the Soviets may not necessarily be the best in the current difficult situation.

Economic benefits

West Germany itself stands to lose more in bilateral terms from any permanent setback to détente than do its West European allies. Ostpolitik (meaning détente with the East) has been central to its foreign policy since 1970.

Any slowdown between Washington and Moscow also must affect Bonn's own détente with the latter and its relations with the East Europeans as well. That would include humanitarian (as well as economic) agreements with East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland by which Bonn sets great store.

For Poland and others, the Ostpolitik process means increasing trade with West Germany, and détente generally has opened access to American and Western technology that is essential to their economic development. None wants these openings diminished.

Yet they see the threat already there if U.S.-Soviet relations are not extricated from their present impasse.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's rejection of a meeting with Mr. Carter before a new strategic arms curb is negotiated and Soviet

press comment that the Carter policies are endangering "five years of progress" have been reported here, with implicit approval of the Soviet argument but without further Polish comment.

In conversation, Polish foreign affairs officials and commentators say there is merit in the views of Westerners like Helmut Schmidt, who regard Mr. Carter as overdoing his insistence on the human rights issue.

The Poles are critical, too, of Mr. Carter's decision to go ahead with the cruise missile and of the recently announced development of the neutron bomb. But in their view there are still more crucial errors in White House thinking.

"Climb-down" doubted

One is a "total misjudgment" that if Mr. Carter persists long enough over human rights, the Russians will "climb down" because of other considerations. Also the theory, expressed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that, if there is no new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement when the present one expires, neither side would make a major move to escalate the arms race.

"It is a dangerous assumption," a foreign affairs expert said. "America is already preempting a new agreement or the absence of one."

"Still more mistaken, however, is this assumption that if détente does not get back on course — that if Moscow does not accept human rights as central to any new East-West package — the Russians will back down because of a fear of losing Western technology and so on. They won't."

The Poles, like many other people, point also to President Brezhnev's immense personal commitment to détente. "In a few months, moreover," they remind one, "Russia will observe the 50th anniversary of its revolution."

"It will be a great stock-taking occasion at which Mr. Brezhnev will want to demonstrate the great merits of a policy in which Russia, under his leadership, has undertaken so crucial a role — and on equal terms with the West — come whatever."

"Don't expect him to do more than declare Russia's continued desire for détente — on the same footing and certainly not under conditions or pressures from the U.S."

Christian Democrats, Communists agree

Italy may let thousands of criminals go free

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

One of the first fruits of the new cooperation agreement between the Christian Democrats, and Communists in Italy is expected to be a general amnesty for minor crime.

The aim will be to cut down on overcrowding in the country's antique prisons without relaxing sanctions imposed on those found guilty of political terrorism.

The last general amnesty declared in Italy dates back to 1970 although there was a partial amnesty for certain fiscal crimes declared in 1973. Amnesties have been used frequently in the history of the Italian republic for political ends, but this time the aim is severely practical — to reduce the prison population to manageable proportions.

More than half the 30,000 prisoners in Italy are awaiting trial, such is the backlog of criminal cases before the courts.

The number of detainees in Rome's Queen of Heaven Prison is not supposed to exceed 700 but it now contains more than 1,100 prisoners. In Naples the prison is designed to hold a maximum of 1,200. There were 1,705 at the latest count.

Many magistrates in the big cities have taken the law into their own hands, automatically suspending all prison sentences of less

than four months. This is done to reduce pressure on the overworked officers of the prison service, who frequently picket the Ministry of Justice in Rome to demonstrate their dissatisfaction at the conditions under which they work.

Two acts of sabotage were reported last week by extremist groups against new prisons under construction at Milan and Leghorn.

The number of political terrorists behind bars at the moment is 606 — a small fraction of the total prison population, according to statistics released by the Interior Ministry.

Of these 263 are left-wingers, and 343 are right-wing extremists. Collectively these terrorists are charged with 69 murders, 55 attempted murders, 48 kidnappings, and 149 cases of illegal arms possession.

The statistics were issued after a group of French intellectuals, including the philosopher Jean Paul Sartre, issued an appeal against political repression in Italy in which they stated that more than 300 "militants" were languishing in Italian jails.

This accusation has caused irritation and anger among Italians of a wide range of political belief. "Irresponsible," "poisonous" and "mad" are the epithets applied by both Communist and Christian Democratic writers to the allegations from France. Neither political terrorists of the Right nor the Left are likely to benefit from the forthcoming amnesty.

Middle East

Money shrinks and grocers' bills soar in Israel

By Francis Ufaer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It was no coincidence that the Israeli Government announced far-reaching economic measures barely two days before the scheduled meeting in Washington between President Carter and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

There had been tangible hints from Washington that Israelis should tighten their belts if they expect a continuation of the hefty aid they are getting.

Subsidies slashed
[Also with an eye on the Carter-Begin meeting, Egyptian President Sadat stated in an interview published in Cairo July 18 that Egyptian Jews who had left the country after the

foundation of Israel could return to Egypt as full citizens.]

For many Israelis, the new measures do indeed amount to belt tightening.

The government is drastically cutting subsidies on basic foodstuffs and fuel. This will mean a 25 percent rise in the prices of most commodities. The defense budget will be trimmed by \$140 million and the Israeli pound has been devalued 2 percent in line with a recent fall in its value.

The price rises mean that a family with three children will have to spend about \$30 a month more. For a factory worker who makes between \$180 and \$270 a month, the extra expense will pose a problem. The increase in children's allowances which Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich has promised as a com-

pensation will apply only from the fourth child onward.

The most remarkable feature of the new measures is that they have been carried out by the right-wing Likud bloc government but were planned by its predecessor, the government led by the Labor Party.

They do not represent a new economic policy. Both the Likud Finance Minister as well as his Labor predecessor, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, are agreed on this.

Election had an effect

In part it was the general elections in May that caused the present grave situation for the nation's Treasury.

The new state budget, for the equivalent of \$11.1 billion, came into force April 1 - six weeks before the elections.

But the budget was no longer realistic even then. The Rabin government had proved unable to resist pressure from workers for wage increases. This upset all calculations.

If spending had gone on at the same rate, state expenditure would have totaled \$11.9 billion by the end of the fiscal year - \$800 million over the budget, which had a built-in deficit anyway.

The 40 percent inflation rate of the previous year might have soared to 60 percent, according to local experts.

Even so, inflation will still amount to nearly 30 percent. To push this rate down still further, Finance Ministry experts say, would call for more than the present economies. "Here we would need a new economic policy, but after merely 28 days in office the Likud has not yet had time to work one out."

Friedman comment

The entire budget must be reviewed, but only after thorough study. Then it would be the turn of experts such as the American Nobel Prize-winner, Prof. Milton Friedman. Asked about the new decrees, he told a radio interview: "These were not my suggestions, but they are a step in the right direction."

In New York Prime Minister Begin an-

nounced that Israel would soon take a huge step toward implementing Professor Friedman's ideas - a far-reaching relaxation in its coin-currency control.

Egypt invites its Jews to return

By John K. Cooley
Special correspondent to
The Christian Science Monitor

In his statement inviting Egyptian Jews to return home, President Sadat said they would not be treated as "second class citizens" but as Egyptian citizens, enjoying the same full rights as Egypt's Muslim and Christian citizens. He said this would contribute to a Middle East peace solution.

The President, in an interview with the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, repeated his readiness to accept Israel as a Middle Eastern state if an Arab-Israeli peace treaty could be signed.

Egypt's Jewish community numbered 66,000 in 1947, according to published Israeli sources. Deportations in 1948 and "greater freedom of emigration" since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war have reduced it to about 500, nearly all of whom live in Cairo.

This was Mr. Sadat's first public appeal to Egyptian Jews to return from Israel or other foreign countries.

King Hassan of Morocco, with the largest Jewish community in the Arab world (more than 300,000 in 1956, when Morocco won independence from France), has encouraged the return of Moroccan Jews. King Hassan has recently received several prominent Israeli citizens on private visits.



By Gordon M. Converse, chief photographer

A Bethlehem baker takes his bread out of the oven

Israel plans to settle more Jews on occupied land

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's new government and Israeli news media have announced measures to intensify Israeli settlement in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank, Gaza, Sinai and the Golan Heights territories occupied in the 1967 war with the Arabs.

Israeli Government spokesmen, with their eye on Mr. Begin's talks with President Carter in Washington July 19, have recently stressed that any of these territories are "open to discussion" in peace negotiations with the Arabs.

But the new settlement programs suggest a comprehensive plan to increase Jewish settlement and population in all of them.

• Israeli Minister of Building and Housing Gideon Palti is preparing a five-year plan to develop and populate the Golan Heights "which will be given first preference," Israel Radio reported July 11. "In addition to the 20 settlements now in the Golan, the plan calls for the

establishment of four more settlements already planned will be speeded up and special emphasis will be put on the development of the rural center in Kasrin, in central Golan," the radio said.

Jewish housing units in Kasrin would be increased from 500 to 1,000 or 1,200 to accommodate a population of 10,000 settlers, Mr. Palti was quoted as announcing. He added that there was "room in the Golan for 30 settlements instead of the 20 now in existence. . . . Under no circumstances will we leave the Golan Heights."

• The Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported July 3 that Israel's Galilee, the Cabinet minister responsible for settlement, was being asked to reconsider a four year plan he had rejected under the former Labor Party government for the West Bank.

It would include establishing two towns with 10,000 housing units each, three others with 5,000 units, and three other settlements with

Kiryat Arava, the post-1967 Israeli settlement near the Arab town of Hebron, south of Jerusalem, would receive another 2,000 housing units, though "hundreds of empty apartments there are not expected to be filled in the near future," Haaretz said.

The two largest new Israeli towns in the West Bank are to be Massus, approved by the last government and already partly settled, and another town east of the Arab village of Taybeh.

New settlements will be located "near densely populated Arab areas in whose vicinity the previous government usually refrained from establishing Israeli settlements," Haaretz said. The new Jerusalem-area towns of Givon, Tekoa, and Maale Adumim, where industries, including a dairy are to be set up, will be surrounded by three new communal settlements, Afra, Alon Shevut and Givat Haradim. The first two are already inhabited by Israeli settlers. The new towns and settlements are to be

constructed, Haaretz reported on June 26. Under the Labor government, the Israeli court and military authorities had opposed as "provocative efforts by the Chief Rabbi to hold Jewish prayers near the Muslim mosque and shrines on the Temple Mount."

East Jerusalem's Islamic Council bitterly opposed the attempts to hold such prayers.

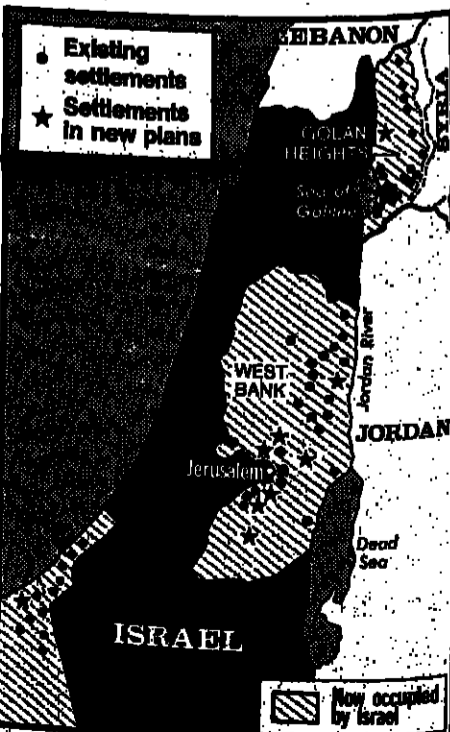
Israel Radio reported July 10 that the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia has offered \$12 million for establishment of a new Palestinian university in East Jerusalem, near the Mount of Olives, "to accommodate all of the Palestinian students now studying in colleges in the Arab world." There was no early comment on the Israeli report from Saudi sources.

• Israel's Fruit Marketing Board announced that South African, British, and Israeli businessmen will set up a fruit processing port in the new seaport of Yamit, now being built on the Sinai coast just south of the Gaza Strip. (The initiative for building Yamit came originally largely from the present Foreign Minister, Moshe Dayan, when he was Defense Minister several years ago. Some elements in the former ruling Labor coalition opposed building a major harbor and city in occupied Egyptian territory.)

• In a recent development affecting Jerusalem, the new coalition agreement between Mr. Begin's Likud party and the religious parties has guaranteed Israel's supreme Jewish religious authority, the Chief Rabbi, complete control over the site of archaeological excavations on East Jerusalem's Temple Mount and the area between the Walling Wall and the old Jewish quarter, redesigned and being re-

constructed, Haaretz reported on June 26. Under the Labor government, the Israeli court and military authorities had opposed as "provocative efforts by the Chief Rabbi to hold Jewish prayers near the Muslim mosque and shrines on the Temple Mount."

By Joan Forbes, staff photographer



Moscow's hard line in Europe

By Paul Wohl
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The all-out attack on Eurocommunism in the Soviet weekly New Times points to the Kremlin's return to a militant revolutionary stance.

Moscow's purpose is to strengthen hardliners inside the main Eurocommunist parties - those of Italy, France, and Spain - in the hope of bringing about the overthrow of the present leaders and their replacement by pro-Soviet militants. At the same time the Soviets seek to take advantage of popular discontent with unemployment and inflation in Western Europe to rally support for the hardliners.

These are tactics the Russians repeatedly used before World War II.

The New Times attack was aimed specifically at Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo but it was intended for the French and Italian Eurocommunists too.

The snub administered French Communist leader Georges Marchais by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev during the latter's recent visit to Paris fits into the same pattern.

During Mr. Brezhnev's previous visit to the French capital in June, 1974, the Soviet embassy arranged a private dinner for him and Mr. Marchais.

This time there was no such meeting and Mr. Marchais was not invited to the elaborate dinner given by the Soviet Presi-

dent for French President Giscard d'Estaing and scores of French political personalities. Nor was any representative of L'Humanité, the French party's newspaper, invited to the dinner or to Mr. Brezhnev's press conference.

In contrast to other West European Communist spokesmen, Mr. Marchais avoided a meeting with the Soviet secretary general at the summit conference of European Communist parties last June. At the French party congress in February, 1976, such basic Soviet tenets as proletarian internationalism and dictatorship of the proletariat were dropped.

Among the 300 guests attending the ceremonial dinner given by Mr. Brezhnev in the colossal dining room of the new Soviet Embassy in Paris was Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, leader of the Gaullist Party and political rival of the French President. On the previous day Mr. Brezhnev had demonstratively called on Mr. Chirac at the City Hall, although such a visit had not been provided for in the original program.

Mr. Brezhnev's call on Mr. Chirac is reminiscent of the visit which Soviet ambassador Stepan V. Chervonenko paid to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the French presidential elections of 1974, a visit which was interpreted in France as supporting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in his close campaign against François Mitterrand, the presidential candidate of the Left. L'Humanité at the time expressed regret that the Soviet ambassador should have demonstrated Moscow's preference for the conservative candidate.

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Soviet Union

Soviets change tune on outlook for South Africa

By Paul Wohl
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Soviet approach to South Africa has changed. Instead of predicting South Africa's 'inevitable collapse,' as the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda did in May, Soviet media now focus on reports from American diplomats that U.S. pressure on South Africa has softened and that immediate equality for blacks and Coloreds (people of mixed race) is no longer demanded."

Quoting the London Guardian, Commentator Sergei Vishnevsky in his weekly roundup in Pravda of June 28 asked "whether Washington's attitude toward South Africa had not changed for the better."

Washington approaches South Africa with "infinite tact," wrote Mr. Vishnevsky. This, he added, is not difficult to understand, considering that half of America's \$4 billion investment in Africa is in the Republic of South Africa.

"That does not keep the United States and other Western powers from seeking to perpetuate the racist regimes and supplying them with a whole arsenal of weapons," he said.

Pravda depicts the situation in South Africa as threatening in the long run. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is quoted as saying that "the West cannot escape responsibility for its growing investment in regimes of hatred, oppression, and death in southern Africa."

What it all amounts to is an effort to exert psychological pressure on South Africa and to play down the possibility of Soviet-supported military intervention.

Perhaps the aim to promote a climate of uncertainty that would prompt South Africa to spend more on defense and on the production of gold, uranium, and other precious metals. This in turn could lead to higher production costs and eventually a higher price for gold in the free market.

With its large hard-currency debt the Soviet Union would be the first to benefit from a higher gold price. No one knows the exact amount of the Soviet gold reserve. According to Hungarian economist Adam Zwass, who for five years served in Moscow as economic adviser in the exchange and finance department of Comecon, the East-bloc economic alliance, the Soviet Union in 1971 had a gold reserve worth between \$5 billion and \$6 billion and an annual gold production worth \$200 million. In the past three years the Soviets have sold the equivalent of their annual gold production, as estimated by Mr. Zwass. According to the forthcoming 1976-77 issue of Pick's World Currency Yearbook, Soviet gold reserves are at least 9,000 tons, or \$40.5 billion (compared with a U.S. gold reserve of about \$35 billion).

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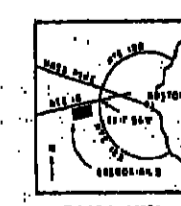
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Africa

Why Smith wants a snap election in Rhodesia

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

After Prime Minister Ian Smith's call for elections and a promise of an "internal settlement" with Rhodesia's blacks, black rule is nearer only in the sense that one more day has passed.

Mr. Smith's hard-line speech to the nation calling for a mandate is an attempt to unify the whites behind him and fend off a right-wing surge against him.

The real test of Mr. Smith's intentions will come after the elections Aug. 31. Then the world will find out if he means to have a genuine transfer of power from whites to blacks or only some kind of half-measures.

Up until September, there is likely to be a lot of right-wing rhetoric from Mr. Smith, all in an attempt to keep whites from panicking and to get them on his side.

The object of the snap election is to catch Mr. Smith's opponents off guard. Specifically, the Prime Minister gave what amounted to an election speech to the nation, but the 12 members of Parliament who rebelled against him earlier this year could not reply in kind on television.

Mr. Smith decided he had to call for new elections because he did not have enough support in Parliament to change the Constitution.

'White politics'

To the black nationalists, the Smith move is strictly white politics and irrelevant. Nationalists boycott the elections, and very few Africans are allowed to vote anyway under the educational and income qualifications white Rhodesians have set for blacks. There are 50 white seats in Parliament and 10 black.

Blacks are looking beyond the election, after Mr. Smith presumably gets his mandate.

One of the black leaders inside Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is waiting to see if Mr. Smith will offer to transfer power in one-man, one-vote elections. If not, support for the bishop could gradually slip away, because his followers will not accept less than that.

The Muzorewa people are making a distinction between Mr. Smith's "settlement with blacks" and a "transfer of power to blacks," which they insist on.

Bernard Passero, the national organizing secretary for the Muzorewa group, says his concern that another black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, might take away some of Bishop Muzorewa's supporters has

proved unfounded. The Rev. Mr. Sithole returned to Rhodesia a fortnight ago from exile but has not been drumming up much support.

The number of people present at a rally held by the bishop this past weekend tended to prove that his following is holding.

Two pressure points

There are two main forces pushing Mr. Smith. One is the West (through South Africa); the other is the guerrilla fighting launched from neighboring Zambia and Mozambique.

The key now lies with the Patriotic Front, the political grouping of the "external" nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have ties with the guerrilla fighters. If there is not some kind of credible settlement inside Rhodesia, the fighting will escalate, doing further damage to Rhodesia's economy and causing whites to leave.

The West still has the initiative on Rhodesia, although the pressure on Mr. Smith may be low key until after the August election.

If there is a credible turnover to blacks, the West may then have to exert pressure on the Patriotic Front (or provide Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe with enormous carrots) to get them to stop the fighting.

The object of the West appears to be two-



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Smith: trying to head off right-wing pronged: to enable the majority of whites to get out of Rhodesia as smoothly as possible and to install blacks in Zimbabwe (the African name for Rhodesia) without a civil war.

Economic tool to unite north and south

Work-not-war plan to sew up the divided Sudan

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Economic development is the main weapon of the Government of the Sudan to bind together more closely the country's two very disparate areas — the north and the south.

The dividing line between the two is roughly the latitude 12 degrees north. The north is Arabic-speaking and Muslim. It controls the country politically and economically. The south is much more African, poorer than the north, and its people are racially Nilotic and either Christian or animist by religion.

From independence in 1954 until March, 1972, there was intermittent civil war between the two regions, with southerners resisting government from the north. But after Gen. Jaafar al-Numeiry became President, he made it a top priority to solve the problem of the south — and there has indeed been peace for the past five years.

Francis Deng, a southerner of the Dinka tribe and Minister of State for foreign affairs in the central government, says that the strategy of development has by and large "replaced fighting as a unifying vision in the Sudan."

This reporter found Dr. Deng's belief valid. A new zeal for development does exist in Sudan, even in the south, an area so poor that progress is measured in inches.

Some government ministers here in Juba, the southern regional capital, devote each Saturday to cultivating their gardens, to show the virtue of physical labor and the importance of agriculture.

The main question here now is whether the south is getting its share of the new Arab wealth being poured into the agricultural development of Sudan as a whole.

The current big project in Juba is the setting up of a communications station which will connect Juba by telephone to the rest of Sudan and by telex to the rest of the world.

In the longer term, the building by a French company of a canal in the White Nile between Jonglei and Malakal will be a major bond between the hitherto remote north and the south.

Juba, Sudan



Numeiry: peace in hand

Cameras

These projects will wean the south from its natural tendency to look away from the Arab world and toward Nilotic tribes in Kenya and Uganda, closer to the heart of Africa.

According to Dr. Deng, the peace in Sudan faces a threat from Libya. He says the fact that development has become a

unifying concept in Sudan is viewed by Libya's leader, Muammar al-Qaddafi, as comprising the true Arab nature of Sudan.

But this very Afro-Arab aspect of Sudan is giving the country new respect in the international community.

Sudan is a natural link between the two cultures and government ministers — Dr. Deng being one of the most prominent — are turning this supposed liability into an asset.

"We trust [President] Numeiry 100 percent," said Mading de Gran, regional Minister of Information and Culture in the south.

"There are some Arabists around him of whom we are skeptical," he added.

This pervasive faith in President Numeiry seems to extend from the personal qualities of the man. Mr. de Gran said he could not adequately explain his trust.

President Numeiry lived 14 years as an Army officer in Torit, east of Juba. During that time he developed a conviction the solution to the civil war must be political instead of military.

The southerners are gradually moving from a stance of trust only in President Numeiry to admitting there may be other officials in Khartoum (the national capital) they could rely on as well.

"We've got all we wanted," said Mr. de Gran, citing mainly an autonomous southern legislature and government.

Mr. de Gran, who was instrumental in negotiating the peace, said five years ago he did not want to meet with officials in the Sudanese Embassy in London "because seeing that flag made me boil."

There could still be political unrest in the region in the future, some observers say, simply because the south is too big, too diverse tribally, and too underdeveloped to be considered more than a geographical expression.

For example, primitive tribes along the Kenyan border know no government over them. Also, there are murmurings that the Dinka tribe has an ascendancy in the south's regional government. Yet for all these lingering strains, the national flag of Sudan now flies here unchallenged.

S. African answer to Western pressure: larger tribal homelands?

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The South African Government's answer to Western pressure to change apartheid (legalized racial segregation) could be simply to enlarge the black tribal homelands.

The homelands are an essential part of the apartheid structure. The theory is that the different races — and tribes — in South Africa should develop independently and separately. There are nine black homelands covering 13 percent of South Africa's territory. One of these, Transkei, was given independence last October, but so far no country outside South Africa has recognized it as a legitimately independent state.

In a speech earlier this month, Minister of the Interior Connie Mulder said the govern-

ment was prepared to negotiate the enlargement of the homelands to make them more workable economically.

To urban blacks such a move would be considered an expansion of apartheid, while many whites, especially the predominant Afrikaners who are of Dutch descent, would view it as generous.

One Afrikaner watching Mr. Mulder on television said, "I could live with that. But the Afrikaner farmers on the borders of the homelands won't allow it. They will shoot rather than give up their land."

The timing of Mr. Mulder's speech made it appear almost a response to a tempest stirred up by homeland leader Lucas Mangope. Chief homeland because his office is hereditary; Mangope recently the hand given to him was hopelessly inadequate.

If the government cannot keep the rural blacks content within the homelands there will be trouble.

Meanwhile, the flashpoint in South Africa lies with the blacks in the urban areas, specifically in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

A committee of 10, recently set up in Soweto to form a civic government, is a direct challenge to the white government.

At this writing the government's reply has been a letter to the black newspaper "The World." In it, a government official suggested blacks in Soweto should try the new community councils the government wants to set up.

According to the Institute of Race Relations, the proposed community councils would give blacks even less power than they had under the previous Urban Bantu Councils (UBC). Last

month student activists in Soweto forced the resignation of UBC members, declaring they were stooges for the white government.

The World said the community councils are going to be utterly and totally rejected by blacks in the country.

In another important Afrikaner statement, Carel Boshoff, chairman of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs and professor of theology at Pretoria University, suggested that in the future, Soweto had to be tied to the tribal homelands. He said 15 new black cities would have to be established within the next 25 years.

In an interview in the Rand Daily Mail, Professor Boshoff advocated most of such new black cities be located north of a line drawn across South Africa from Pretoria to Nelspruit in the East. White areas would be to the south of the line.

United States

How 'comfortably popular' Jimmy Carter is doing so far

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

After half a year in the presidency, Jimmy Carter is still perplexing, but promising. He ran for office against the establishment: now he is the establishment.

His popularity is comfortable, but not spectacular: 63 percent favorable on the Gallup poll, 18 percent against. He has faced no great crisis. He has a huge Democratic cushion in Congress. Economic recovery that began under Gerald Ford appears to be continuing. Mr. Carter is fortunate.

Nearly everybody agrees that this exotic Southerner who officially calls himself "Jimmy," and who two years ago was an unknown peanut farmer and one-term governor, has adjusted well to Washington. Example: He now accepts the fact that Congress isn't the Georgia Legislature.

Under the unique American form of government, voters first elect a president and then find out about him. Mr. Carter has turned out

to be different in some particulars from what was expected.

He is not the free-spending populist many businessmen feared and some liberals hoped for. Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury, Bert Lance, Director of the Budget, Charles Kirbo, outside friend and adviser, are fiscal conservatives. Mr. Carter dropped his \$50 rebate; all his emphasis is on balancing the budget. Is this economic policy wise? Global recovery is still touch-and-go and the President's fiscal wisdom is yet to be proved. But a few expected this line of policy six months ago.

Mr. Carter's style is successful. He has expressed it in symbols. He stayed overnight with a private citizen in Clinton, Massachusetts. He is about to do the same thing again in Yazoo, Mississippi.

The so-called imperial presidency was under attack. Mr. Carter walked down Pennsylvania Avenue on Inauguration Day; he cut back White House limousines; he has held 11 news conferences and displayed what most people find an open and disarming candor.

Observers agree there is danger of over-

doing this sort of thing. On the other hand, Mr. Carter has increasingly projected at televised press conferences a sense of self-confidence and of being in charge.

Mr. Carter appears to have repaired his relations with Congress. There was talk of vetoes at first, and of appealing over the heads of Congress to the public. Now, Mr. Carter and his staff have grown more accustomed to Washington and to wielding power. Lines of communication are open; there is flexibility instead of rigidity. Example: Mr. Carter will probably get his way on half the 18 water projects he originally urged the Congress to scrap.

Mr. Carter has gotten about what he asked for from Congress in his first six months: the three-year, \$34 billion tax cut, the reorganization authority, the \$24.1 billion public works jobs bill. He has yet to show whether he can get the reluctant nation to face up to the real, but largely invisible, energy crisis. This is the big project of his first year.

Mr. Carter says he has postponed three big issues till next year: tax reform, welfare reform, and national health insurance.

Foreign affairs fascinates most new presidents. There is less congressional curb here. Mr. Carter has undertaken a bold public approach contrasted to the conventional quiet diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It seems to have startled the Russians, and their response has startled Mr. Carter who says he was surprised by their adverse reaction. He announced support for certain Soviet dissidents, forwarded a bold arms-control program, and enunciated a human-rights doctrine which Moscow considered provocative.

Some believe Mr. Carter now is modifying his position abroad as he has on certain positions at home. A big test of the new diplomacy comes on the Middle East with the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Gay rights: legal or moral issue?

By Brad Knickerhocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Key question as both sides in the "gay rights" dispute marshal forces and arguments for a growing national debate on homosexuality: Is the issue one of civil rights or morality?

Last month's well-publicized referendum in Dade County, Florida, repealing a local ordinance banning discrimination against homosexuals in housing and employment, by no means answered the question. What it has done, say spokesmen for both sides, is raise important questions that must be faced by Americans and their elected leaders.

In more than two dozen states, legislation — some outlawing discrimination against homosexuals, some repealing such a position — has been proposed. In addition, there are 39 cities and counties where laws upholding gay rights now exist.

In general, the post-Miami current of official action seems to be running against gay activists.

Despite such a trend, gay activists say they are optimistic.

"I think it's a mistake to say that this has been a defeat for us," says Ronald Gold, spokesman for the National Gay Task Force, a New York-based organization that coordinates the activities of 1,800 gay groups across the country. "I think it's been a great success for us."

Mr. Gold and other gay activists point to the many well-attended demonstrations recently held around the United States in support of gay rights.

"The Dade County thing has created a mass movement that didn't exist before," says David Goodstein, publisher of Advocate, the nation's largest newspaper for homosexuals (circulation: 300,000). "It's like what Selma, Alabama, was to the blacks and the early pogroms were to the Jews."

Gay activists now are mounting "a major educational campaign" aimed at civic, labor, professional, minority, and (in particular) church groups, Mr. Gold told the Monitor.

Such questions as "what is homosexuality, is it a threat to people, is it something we have to protect people from, how do you look at the Biblical injunctions, and so forth" will be confronted head-on, he said. "We're ready to respond; we want to talk about these questions."

Officials of the United Church of Christ recently recommended for approval by the 1.8 million church membership a study urging decriminalization of "private sexual acts between consenting adults," and recognizing that "traditional marriage is not the only stable living unit."

For their part, the anti-gay rights forces that prevailed in Miami and were reported to be readying a nationwide campaign seem to be lying low for the moment. Singer Anita Bryant and her family have just begun "a vacation for most of the summer," according to a spokesman for the National Committee to Save Our Children, the group which she led in Miami in a successful effort to defeat the ordinance.

The group is gathering information from other parts of the country that have passed or are considering gay-rights legislation.

But the question of whether homosexuality should be treated as an "alternate life-style" rather than abnormal if not immoral seems no closer to resolution than before it was raised in such sharp tones.

"Many of our laws are based upon Biblical values or religious values, and I don't think the nation has to apologize for that," Mr. Thompson told the Monitor. Mr. Thompson advocates "reasonable discrimination" that would, for example, distinguish between "a teacher of civil engineering in a junior college and an open homosexual, a flaunting homosexual employed as an elementary-school teacher, or a teacher of junior high school sex education."

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doomed to poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

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'It's not blackmail,' say the Indians

By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

America's Indians are demanding a better return on their vast reserves of uranium, coal, oil, and natural gas.

To help get what they want, they are currently meeting Arab representatives of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Washington — and may soon host an Arab visit to Arizona.

Tired of meager royalty payments which the Federal Trade Commission alleges sometimes go uncollected by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indians instead hope to mine and market their own minerals.

The BIA denies that \$1 million went uncollected as charged by the FTC. But BIA energy and minerals officer Richard Wilson says that due to overlapping responsibilities between the BIA and the U.S. Geological Survey, methods for collecting royalty payments "were found to be inadequate."

The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), the group meeting with the Arabs, was formed two years ago by 22 Western tribes to get a better deal for Indians. After many frustrations, CERT's first victory has just come with the preliminary signing of a \$100,000 government grant from the Economic Development Administration and a further \$100,000 to come in October from BIA. CERT now can begin to inventory energy resources under Indian lands, and begin to plan for the best ways to use those resources.

Before winning the government contract, CERT representatives opened direct negotiations with Arab members of OPEC to obtain some expert advice on resource exploitation and marketing and to throw a scare into the U.S. Government, says a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Interior. The Indians reasoned that the government would not welcome moves giving Arabs information or any degree of control over one of this country's main concentrations of energy reserves.

Contacting OPEC was not blackmail, says CERT, "because if anyone has been blackmailed, it is the Indian." According to a spokesman for the Interior Department, using the OPEC play is something "we don't like."

But, says a CERT official, "We have made every effort to sit down with [President] Carter and the various government departments. We would prefer to get our help at home, but if this isn't possible, we will work on something with OPEC or others."

CERT believes its search for overseas help has given the U.S. Government "a sense of urgency."



Under the barren Indian land lies a vast load of energy resources

By Paul Conklin

The first indication this may be true came when, after a four-year wait, the government in January approved an exploration agreement between the Navajo tribe and the Exxon Corporation. The contract will give the Navajo an initial \$8 million for uranium exploration rights, with the option of royalties of up to 40 percent participation in sharing the costs and returns of mining and marketing an estimated 80 million pounds of uranium on the 15-million-acre Navajo reservation in Arizona. Exxon also has agreed to train and hire Navajo for the mining operations.

CERT hopes this Exxon contract will be used as a model for other contracts on exploitation of coal, oil, and natural gas reserves under Indian lands. The contract represents a sharp contrast with the standard BIA mineral leases which have given average royalty payments of only 15 to 20 cents per ton of coal to Indians — versus 40 cents recently negotiated independently by CERT in a deal between a Western tribe and a major coal company.

Even a special White House directive July 13 to BIA has failed to cut through all the "white

tape" — the American Indians' term for bureaucratic red tape. The final signing of the new BIA-CERT contract for exploring and inventorying resources, first set for July 12, has met a series of delays. "If we had been six men from oil companies or large corporations," said a CERT spokesman, "we would not be treated that way, left waiting for days with no explanation."

BIA responds that certain delays are inevitable, particularly now that environmental impact studies are required to meet Environmental Protection Act requirements before such contracts as the Navajo-Exxon contract can be approved.

At least some Indians believe they will be forced to go elsewhere both to develop and to market their resources. The problem, according to CERT and other Indian spokesmen, is that the U.S. Government is caught in a difficult situation. The government must act as trustee for the Indians, charged with protecting their interests, while at the same time it must represent the American consumer whose need is for energy at the lowest possible price.

Korean bribes inquiry: secrets of the little black books

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Congress investigates everybody else — can it fairly investigate itself?

The angry departure of chief counsel Philip A. Lacovara from the House Ethics Committee investigating alleged bribery of congressmen by South Korean agents has given new impetus to calls for a special justice department prosecutor in the case.

Tantalizing new evidence is emerging: For or five "little black books" now reported to be in an antique cabinet in the mansion of wealthy Korean businessman Tongsun Park, overlooked by investigators during an earlier search of the house. Certain House members are said to be listed with numerical notations.

Chief counsel Lacovara resigned in a row with Ethics Committee chairman John J. Pick Jr. (D) of Georgia, charging that the latter was dragging his feet. Mr. Flynn in return asserted that his chief counsel was overstepping his authority.

Some congressmen, meanwhile, are getting restless. They are demanding a special prosecutor.

Michael J. Egan, associate attorney general, says there should be no special prosecutor. Mr. Egan, second in command to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, and, like him, a native of Georgia — says the Justice Department already is making an independent inquiry into the South Korean lobbying scandal. This will proceed whoever is Mr. Flynn's counsel, he says.

One difficulty is that the inquiry is taking on political overtones; some Republicans hint at a "Democratic Watergate."

Democrats controlled Congress during the six years that Seoul allegedly used extraordinary efforts to influence it, and the few names that have surfaced so far have been Democrats.

Now, a group of impatient freshman House Democrats, led by Rep. Peter H. Kostmayer of Pennsylvania, have joined many Republicans in calling for an outside prosecutor. Rep. Robert Michel (R) of Illinois, the minority whip, intimates that politics, not personalities, is holding back the Ethics Committee.

"I guess too many people of importance are involved," he hints.

Mr. Lacovara was on the legal staff of the Watergate inquiry and grew impatient at the Ethics Committee's lack of enthusiasm. He circulated a memorandum to committee members inferentially criticizing the lethargy of the chairman and failure to achieve working relations with the Central Intelligence Agency, which is investigating for the Justice Department.

Chairman Flynn promptly ordered weekly instead of monthly committee meetings and gave an interview in which he said Mr. Lacovara would have to learn to act as an employee. He had asked the General Accounting Office to audit Mr. Lacovara's June expense account, he said. That did it. The counsel resigned. Mr. Flynn said he would promptly fill the position. It may be difficult to get a nationally known lawyer under the circumstances.

"Clash of personalities," said Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R) of New Jersey. "The chairman is very protective of his authority; Mr. Lacovara is equally assertive."

Through Washington leaks the public is being kept partly abreast of developments. The Washington Post learned of "the little black books" in which Tongsun Park kept accounts and named congressional friends.

Apparently, the American taxpayer helped finance the Korean lobby. Agriculture Department records show that Mr. Park was registered as the selling agent for the Rice Growers Association of California, which sent rice to South Korea. With commissions, fees, and possible kickbacks from various government-subsidized exports, he had a substantial income.

The exact relationship with South Korea's President Park, Chung Hee, who was put in power by a coup in 1961, remains unclear.

Behind blackout looters: frustration and despair

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leaders of the black community, local and national, are drawing ominous conclusions from the rampage of vandalism, violence, burning, and looting that marked New York's blackout July 13-14.

They condemn this violence. But with one voice, they place heavy blame on the mass unemployment which today idles so many residents of America's inner cities, especially young blacks.

"Every one of the studies made of the riots in the 1960s indicated the relationship between urban disorders and disastrously high unemployment levels among blacks," points out Herbert Hill, national labor director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"In the intervening period, white America has carefully chosen to forget the grim warnings of the '60s, and this [blackout violence] is part of the continuing pattern," he says.

Over the past decade or more, the jobs available to inner-city black youths have steadily drained away. And as the hopes and promises of the '60s have faded, frustrations and unemployment have risen. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, black teen-age unemployment in 1965 was 28.2 percent. Today it has soared to 39.4 percent.

In the "poverty areas" of America's cities, black teen-age unemployment now runs at 49.9 percent — which means half of the young blacks looking for work cannot find it.

Fewer bother to look

At the same time, fewer and fewer young blacks are even bothering to look for jobs. In 1964, some 67 percent of black 18- and 19-year-olds were either working or looking for work. Last year the figure had dropped to 56 percent, strongly suggesting increased alienation or hopelessness.

According to Horace Morris, executive director of the New York Urban League, unemployment in the poorer areas of New York is three times that of the rest of the city.

"Among young people," he says, "it runs at about 75 percent — 3 out of every 4 young people have no jobs. There's a direct correlation between unemployment and the kind of behavior we saw during the blackout," he contends.

Young blacks and Hispanics were the great majority of the more than 3,750 arrested for looting or similar crimes during the power failure.

Contrast with '65

The melee approached riot proportions in several ghetto areas. More than 430 police officers were injured. Most were hit by bricks, bottles, or baseball bats; one was shot through the leg. Some 50 firemen were injured trying to cope with more than 500 fires.

This is a grim picture compared with the



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Dark Wednesday in New York City

hopelessness.

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This is a grim picture compared with the

mellow air of helplessness prevailing during the blackout that hit much of the Northeast, including New York City, in November, 1965. Then, there was very little violence and only 98 persons were arrested.

"The difference between the blackouts of 1965 and 1977, so far as looting was concerned," says Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, a black contender for the mayor's office, "can be measured by the significantly higher unemployment rate among blacks, and even more among black youths, plus the greater pervasiveness of drug addiction."

"We have warned that people without jobs and without hope of jobs provide a fertile ground for civil disorders and such things as looting and the rioting which occurred during the blackout," says a spokesman for the National Urban League.

"We need more job training, we need more jobs," says the league's Mr. Morris. "Unless we do, we'll have a repetition."

"The same set of circumstances [as the 1960s] are now at work," warns the NAACP's Mr. Hill, "but white America is doing business as usual."

'Mom and pop' suffer

Part of the irony and tragedy of the blackout violence is that it was the small, often black businesses that were hardest hit — what Mr. Morris calls the "mom and pop businesses" that do not have insurance.

"Many won't be able to start up again," he asserts. It amounts, he adds, to "another erosion of the city's tax base, and the psychological effect on other businesses either here or moving into the city has to be negative."

Yet, while four investigations are looking into the technical causes of the power failure — those by the mayor, the governor, Consolidated Edison, and the Federal Power Commission — no official investigation apparently is being made into the human failure in terms of crime and chaos.

New Yorkers in the dark: 'There was a surprising amount of light'

By Ron Scherer and Arthur Unger
Staff correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

When the lights went out at the Metropolitan Opera, the orchestra played "Dancing in the Dark," while the patrons filed out.

At the Ansonia Apartments at Broadway and 74th Street, the night engineer, Orlando Meda, drove a car directly into the inner court, turned on the headlights and illuminated the entire lobby. Security guards and a small core of volunteers helped walk older people up the stairs to get to their apartments. Two people were freed who were stranded in elevators.

At Dom's grocery store, a line of people formed as the owner let one patron

in at a time to buy candles, cold drinks, and food.

Josephine Marchan spent 1½ hours below ground waiting for the transit authority to lead her and the other stranded subway passengers above ground.

On the corner of 77th Street and West End Avenue in Manhattan, a man directed traffic without a flashlight by clamping his hands and yelling, "Mira, mira" (look, look), in Spanish.

John Schumacher, visiting friends at 56th Street and Eighth Avenue, ended up directing traffic on Eighth Avenue from 9:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. and began from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. when the traffic lights came back on in his area.

"The buses stop, the cops stop, only people from New Jersey haven't stopped,"

he said.

(The Monitor's television critic, Mr. Unger, was in a fourth-floor screening room at Universal Pictures when the lights went out.)

"We formed small groups and slowly descended the stairway without any problems," he reports. "On the street — at Park Avenue and 57th — there was a surprising amount of light, mostly from automobile headlights and especially from taxis with brightly lit rooftop advertisements. All street and traffic lights were out, however. The buses were driving past, their inside lights brightening the avenue."

"There was a strange silence in the streets as people seemed to be trying to make up their minds what to do next."

"I boarded a bus that inched its way

downtown. Across one street I heard the sound of shattering glass and could barely see a group of about 10 people looting a record shop. Somebody shouted police and what appeared to be an officer on a motorcycle came out of the darkness and the group of looters ran. There was much laughter from the onlookers.

"In the lobby of my apartment, the decorative candelabras on the fireplace mantel were lit. I inched my way up five dark flights of stairs, spent a few minutes finding the correct keys, then walked inside. I found my flashlight and candles, then looked for my radio. The batteries were dead."

"When I looked out of my window, in the dark across the street, I could see the owner of a hardware store, sitting on a trash box, guarding his shop."

'Illegal and dangerous': volunteers in rubber rafts intercept whalers

By Brad Kuttelbocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Armed with a converted submarine chaser and a fleet of small rubber boats, a group of environmental activists is launching forth to do peaceful but direct battle with whale hunters.

Greenpeace, the international organization whose members have paddled into midocean nuclear testing areas and scrambled over Canadian ice floes to protect baby seals, has just begun its third season of confrontation with Soviet and Japanese whaling fleets.

In 1975 and 1976, Greenpeace teams set out from Vancouver, British Columbia, to face down Soviet whalers operating in the North Pacific, principally along the West Coast of the United States.

Whenever the Soviet whaling fleet was spotted, motorized rubber rafts were launched near the whales to prevent the whalers from firing their 250-pound explosive-tipped har-

poons. Usually the whalers backed off, but in at least one case, the Greenpeace volunteers were nearly harpooned themselves.

Successes noted

It is an operation which whalers say is "illegal and dangerous," but which nevertheless has been successful in helping curb the killing of whales that conservationists, U.S. officials, and the United Nations oppose.

Greenpeace claims it saved in a single six-month season last year 100 whales directly, and at least another 1,000 indirectly by discouraging Soviet whalers from certain areas off the western coast of North America and avoiding confrontation.

"The private conservation groups, generally speaking, are an important factor in our whole approach to whale conservation," says Cameron Sanders, a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Whaling Conference (IWC) in Australia in June.

"Frankly, I don't know what their [Green-

peace's] legal situation might be, but they seem to have had some impact last year. They created enough of a stir off the western coast of Canada that it made it extremely uncomfortable for the Soviet fleet."

Japan and the Soviet Union account for 80 percent of all commercial whaling. Both are members of the IWC, which sets quotas on the number and type of whales that may be killed each year but has no enforcement power. At their meeting in Canberra, Australia, the IWC lowered overall whaling limits by 38 percent (although the allowable take on some species was raised).

Previously, Greenpeace used a small ship, relatively slow, and of limited range. Whaling ships were able to outrun them. That has changed this year with the acquisition of a 175-foot veteran subchaser that can more than keep up with the whalers and has been outfitted with large fuel tanks.

"This time they can't outrun us and that's significant," said Robert Taunt, board member

of the Greenpeace Foundation of America. This San Francisco-based group evolved from the organization that was founded in Vancouver in 1969.

Targeting Japanese

In particular, says Greenpeace spokesman, Japanese whalers this year will be the target of the environmentalists' activists. Japan has cut back on its whaling operations in recent years, but critics say Japanese whaling companies violate IWC resolutions on occasion and also operate behind the scene from countries which don't belong to the whaling commission.

A spokesman for the Japan whaling association in New York denied these charges and reiterated the Japanese whaling industry's position that Greenpeace's confrontation tactics are not only "dangerous and destructive" but "definitely illegal."

It was acknowledged that Japanese whaling is on the decline, however, and that "it's quite likely that further cuts are taking place right now."

Airlines catch Freddie Laker's fare-slashing mood

By Lucia Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Intensifying competition among airlines for transatlantic passengers is developing into a price-cutting war which could lead to lower transatlantic fares as soon as September.

The very airlines which for years protested that reduced New York-London air fares would have dire economic consequences, for, then, now are racing in at jet speed with competitive fare plans.

Behind this frenetic activity is the nod President Carter and the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) recently gave Freddie Laker's British "Skytrain" proposal.

Mr. Laker intends as of Sept. 26 to begin flying one no-frills plane a day of standby passengers to and from London for \$237 round-trip — even cheaper than most charters. Tickets in each direction would only become available six hours before flight time.

For its part, the CAB insists that U.S. carriers be able to offer "similar" service, approved by the British Government.

Although not considered likely, the British Government could reject one or more of the American proposals as unfair competition and effectively kill the entire effort — including the Laker Skytrain.

From the start, U.S. carriers have been

saying they would match the competition. In plans unveiled so far, they are tossing in such extras as meals, reservations, and occasionally lower prices to the point where Mr. Laker is reconsidering several provisions of his own plan.

Even charters, which now average \$300-\$350 round-trip fares to London, are in on the action. Nationwide Leisure Corporation, for instance, has asked the CAB for permission to start up a standby service to London with fares at \$218 per round trip.

"Nobody's really talking about doing exactly what Laker would," comments Pat Kennedy of Ralph Nader's Aviation Consumer Action Project. "The airlines have been used to competing on the frills for so long."

The theory behind Mr. Laker's Skytrain and the alternatives is that there is a large untapped market of potential transatlantic passengers willing to endure a few inconveniences for fares they feel they can afford. Many airlines have been flying the Atlantic with large numbers of empty seats and they hope to fill them with passengers paying the lower fares.

In what is certainly no carbon copy of the Laker proposal, Pan American intends to offer an advance reservation plan with meals — and might start its alternative two to three weeks ahead of Mr. Laker. Passengers would decide three weeks in advance which week they wish to travel and pay their fare in full. The airline would pick the precise date and, if the passen-

ger could not travel that day, he would forfeit half his fare.

"Our reservations element will make it [getting a flight on a particular day] a little more certain than Mr. Laker's plan," comments Pan American spokesman James Avey, in New York.

Also proposing a scheduled flight reservation service with meals is Trans International Airways (TIA), a charter operator. It filed its request with the CAB several weeks ago.

"The standby idea might work, if Mr. Laker were the only game in town, but he isn't," explains TIA regional vice-president of sales, George Paulos.

Trans World Airlines' plan is closer to Skytrain. The airline expects to block off a number of seats on regular flights for standbys, who may have purchased tickets in advance from travel agents or airlines. Meals probably would be included.

"We plan to meet the fare and all the conditions," says TWA assistant vice-president John Corrie, "but we still have lots of time and are studying several options."

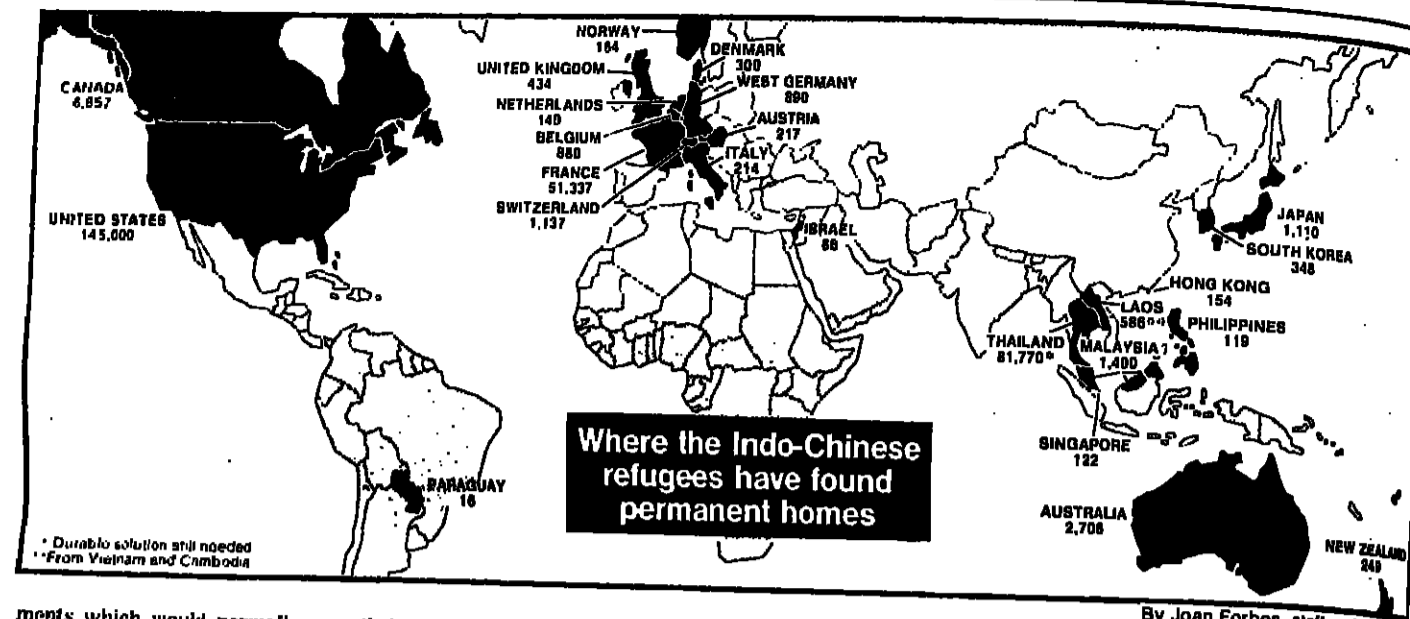
To match Mr. Laker's timing, no airline need file its plan with the CAB until late August.

"I'm sure IATA officials would prefer that, but whether they'll be able to do it or not remains to be seen," comments one veteran Washington aviation expert.

United Nations

Indo-Chinese refugees fan out into the world

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



United Nations, N.Y.
Since the guns fell silent in Southeast Asia two years ago, some 301,000 Indo-Chinese refugees have fanned out across the globe.

According to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than two-thirds of that great exodus have found permanent homes in 22 countries — from North America to Malaysia, from France to Australia, from Switzerland to Japan.

The other one-third has yet to find a sure and to their wanderings. But still they come, desperate families scurrying across borders, bedraggled survivors in rickety boats, seeking new lives and new homes.

They pose a huge problem for the UNHCR as it tries to find governments willing to admit them.

"We're shaking every tree we can," says Virendra Dayal, UNHCR's regional representative here. "We have to go to the widest range of countries and hope there'll be a sharing of responsibility."

But countries faced with growing populations and faltering economies are hesitating to take on new charges. UNHCR's resettlement difficulties are growing year by year.

"What has happened is that we're having to find homes across frontiers and continents and oceans for various groups of refugees all at the same time," explains Mr. Dayal. "Govern-

ments which would normally open their doors wonder where it's all going to end."

Some 87,000 Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians are not yet permanently settled. Sophisticated city folk as well as comparatively primitive tribespeople, they are among the latest wards of the UNHCR.

Most of them are eking out a day-to-day existence in camps in Thailand under a \$12.5 million-a-year UNHCR program administered by the Thais. The other 5,000 or so are "boat people" — men, women, and children who have escaped by boat and are temporarily scattered around a dozen countries or, forbidden to land, still huddle on the decks of the freighters that picked them up.

Those in Thailand are Laotians (about 68,000). The rest are Cambodians (10,000) and Vietnamese (3,000), say UNHCR officials.

These refugees pose an extremely sensitive problem for the Thai Government. It is reluctant to accept them permanently, especially the Cambodians and Vietnamese, but it realizes that for many of them there may be no

practical alternative.

"It makes no sense to bring [Laotian] Hmong tribesmen to Arkansas," says one international expert. "They are ethnically similar to the Thais."

So far The United States has absorbed 146,000 of the refugees. If Congress goes along with the latest State Department request for an emergency "parole" of 15,000 additional entrants, these are expected to come from among the boat people and the Thai camps. But some members of Congress, confronted with the rancor of unemployed constituents, are not expected to greet the proposal warmly.

Even this intake (if agreed to) will be far from enough to solve the problem, especially if the present rate of flight from Indo-China continues. The boat people are fleeing at an uneven rate of between 500 and 1,000 a month — far higher than last year.

Next to the United States, which many Americans feel has a special responsibility, France is taking in the most refugees from its former Southeast Asian colonies. So far it has

accepted 61,000. It also is absorbing, quietly and without fanfare, an additional 800 or so a month.

After France come Canada, Australia, Malaysia (mainly Cambodian Muslims), Switzerland, Japan, West Germany, and Belgium.

Some of the boat people, the Hmong and Laotians of the war's bitter aftermath, have been carried thousands of miles aboard the ships that plucked them from their little open boats. They have washed up in some unlikely destinations.

Thirteen arrived in Saudi Arabia (perhaps aboard a tanker), later moving on to permanent homes elsewhere. Sixty-six ended up in Israel after an Israeli vessel was unable to drop them off in Hong Kong.

Ten turned up in Greece; five of them have yet to voyage on to long-term homes. And two made it temporarily to the tiny French island of Réunion in the Indian Ocean.

Indo-China's diaspora is becoming truly international, even if not always warmly welcome.

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Tension in Belize

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It had all the aspects of a comedy — officers and men of the crack Queen's Regiment in tropical uniform hastily flown halfway round the globe to a colonial enclave supposedly threatened by a somewhat ragtag Army of a small "banana republic."

Across an ill-defined border, hundreds of Guatemalan soldiers, dressed in sloppy, cast-off United States Army fatigues, lolled around listening on shortwave radios to American love songs.

It would be funny, if long-standing tensions over Britain's Central American colony of Belize were not so serious.

Britain and Guatemala have long feuded over the 8,867-square-mile colony. Citing old Spanish documents, Guatemala asserts that Belize was Spanish long before British loggers oc-

cupied it in the early 18th century.

A fortnight ago, renewed saber-rattling by Guatemala, with threats to move against Belize "to restore our national patrimony," prompted the dispatch of the British troops.

Their arrival, bolstering the British garrison to 1,500, damped the rumors of imminent Guatemalan invasion, but the tensions remain.

For its part, Britain would like to be rid of the colony, its last remaining territory on the American mainland. But the British will not set it free until there are assurances that the 135,000 Belizeans will be able to go it alone without menace from Guatemala.

As the elite British soldiers were arriving, British Minister of State Ted Rowlands was meeting in Washington with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Drantes in yet another effort to find a way out of the impasse.

Both sides said there was progress. But both sides also indicated that the progress was at the expense of the other.

Also in Washington was George Price, the colony's longtime prime minister, who said in the long run "the only solution"

would be a United States guarantee of Belizean independence. "Otherwise we'll have to have more British regiments."

While Guatemala has made its claim to Belize a matter of principle for decades, discovery of oil in Guatemala's Peten region, which neighbors Belize, has sparked a more determined Guatemalan pitch for control of the colony.

The assumption is that if oil exists in Peten, it most likely exists in Belize right next door, especially when Mexico's rich oil finds to the north are considered. Oil geologists suggest that Mexico's petroleum fields probably have their counterparts in Guatemala and Belize.

The 100-mile border shared by Guatemala and Belize is a dense rain forest and Guatemala claims that it would be virtually impossible to defend against infiltration. An independent Belize is seen by Guatemalans as a potential staging area for outside subversion in Central America.

Guatemala's staunchly anticommunist government asserts that there are Cubans in Belize, an allegation Belizeans deny. But Cuba supports an independent Belize and has pledged to guarantee its independence.

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India's army will have fewer men but more 'teeth'

For India: a fatter military without Soviet reliance

By Mohan Ram
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
India's new government has rejected a demand in Parliament for a massive increase in the size of the Army from less than 1 million men to 2.5 million.

Instead the Army will be given more teeth while its strength is frozen at the present level. The Air Force and the Navy, however, will be strengthened as well as modernized to keep pace with geopolitical and technological developments.

Premier Morarji Desai's Janata Party, which came to power in March after 30 years of Congress Party rule, promised in its election campaign to provide the armed forces with "good weaponry produced indigenously or procured from varied and dependable overseas sources."

Shift from Moscow hinted

This suggested a shift away from India's current dependence on the Soviet Union. It would be a corollary of the new foreign policy orientation of "genuine nonalignment" meaning an end to special relations with the Soviet Union.

India's dependence on Soviet hardware grew steadily after the mid-60s in the wake of its confrontations with Pakistan and China. In effect, India became a captive market for Soviet weapons because, as Prime Minister Desai said recently, the West did not offer to sell it arms.

With all three services now leaning heavily on Soviet weapon systems, it would take some time to diversify their sources of supply.

All the latest foreign acquisitions of the Air Force are from the Soviet Union (Sukhot-7 bombers and AN-12 transport aircraft) as the old British and French aircraft are phased out. In the Navy, but for home-built frigates and aging British ships, all the craft including submarines and destroyers are from the Soviet

Union. So is much of the armor with which the ground forces are equipped although the firepower is almost entirely Indian.

Air Force policy lags

A clear-cut policy on re-equipping the Air Force is still to emerge.

The Air Force now is acquiring from a Western country advanced air-to-air missiles to be fitted to its MIG-21s, which will be suitably modified. India has been making MIG-21s under Soviet license and has established a complete production line. A later version of the Soviet-built MIG-21 is to be made in India shortly. However, the need is for a deep-strike aircraft to take the place of an aging fleet of British-made Canberras.

The search has reportedly narrowed down to three types. While defense officials decline to discuss this, one of the aircraft under consideration is said to have sophisticated low-level navigation equipment and long-range capability. Efforts reportedly are under way to acquire production rights for such aircraft.

With the advent of sophisticated missiles and high performance aircraft, the Himalayan mountains are no longer impenetrable. Mountain divisions still have their role. But India is giving the development of rockets and missiles high priority.

The new concept of a 200-mile economic zone brings an additional 587,000-square-mile area within the Indian Navy's constabulary circle. Besides, India's widening maritime interests in the form of an increase in fishing and in offshore oil exploration and exploitation could mean a new role for the Navy — defense of oil installations and other structures in peace and in war.

Superpower rivalries in the Indian Ocean also compel an enlarged Indian naval presence there, in New Delhi's view.

India is going ahead with building Leander class frigates and is thinking of a new advanced battleship for the 1980s to be designed and built at home.

A quote from Chairman Hua

'May science flourish'

By Frederic A. Maritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
Under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, China is upgrading science and technology as the key to modernization of the country by the end of the century.

"May science flourish and advance and may good news keep coming in," is the instruction recently given by the Chairman.

At official receptions, at academic symposia, and in the Chinese press, the point has been driven home repeatedly in recent days. Scientific education and research are to be given a top priority, as China seeks to modernize its industry, agriculture, and national defense in the next 23 years.

In addition to the verbal support, analysts detect these other developments:

- Increased emphasis on the need to learn from foreign scientific research, as made available to Chinese scientists in translation.

- Increased need to improve China's education system, so that those with scientific aptitudes can contribute their skills.
- Increased need to avoid the kind of ideological anti-intellectualism that would interfere with scientific research.

There are signs translations of foreign scientific works are increasingly available, notes one analyst here. But he adds that even during the cultural revolution of the late 1960s and during other periods of left-wing influence, translations of foreign scientific works were available to Chinese scientists.

The current campaign in praise of science probably exaggerates the harmful effects of the "gang of four," continues this analyst. To some extent the "gang of four" probably being used as a scapegoat, to explain China's relative scientific backwardness, he adds.

Nonetheless the vast publicity being given to the importance of scientific work clearly marks an upgrading of priorities toward scientific training, research, and relatively free intellectual inquiry, according to analysts here.

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The Christian Science Monitor

June Goodwin readily admits that of all the places in the world she wants to write about, Africa comes first. Her interest in this continent surfaced back in 1964 when she spent two years in Ethiopia with the Peace Corps.

Since 1968 (except for two years in London with Reuters News Agency), she's been a Monitor staffer. She's brought color and humor to her travel stories, insight to editing the Monitor's news roundup, and now sensitivity and care to her Africa coverage.

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Japan: after the election the question of 2½ trillion yen

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wreathed in smiles over his Liberal Democratic Party's strong showing in upper House elections July 10, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda is turning his attention to the domestic economy and to knotty problems on the foreign front.

With the election over the powerful Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations, served notice that it wanted a supplementary budget of 1½ trillion yen (about \$6.6 billion) this autumn to achieve Mr. Fukuda's stated target of a 0.7 percent growth in gross national product this year.

Export drive launched

Japan's balance of payments is comfortably in the black because of a concerted export drive that has drawn howls of protest from the

United States and Europe. Keidanren holds that domestic demand must be stimulated by government action, whereas the Finance Ministry still fears that this may trigger a new round of inflation.

In foreign policy, Japan is in the midst of delicate fishery negotiations with the Soviet Union over reciprocal fishing rights in the 200-mile exclusive fishing zones proclaimed by the two countries.

Negotiations with China

Japan's trilateral relations with South Korea and the United States in a context of gradual American military disengagement from the Korean peninsula will be a major preoccupation.

Among other items on Japan's foreign-policy agenda are long-stalled negotiations with China over the wording of an anti-hegemony clause in their proposed peace treaty.

From page 1

*The unsinkable Mr. Teng

"gang of four" purged after Chairman Mao's passing.

Mr. Teng was a symbol of opposition to the radicals. His second rehabilitation also opens the way for:

- Convening of the 11th party congress of the Chinese Communist Party. This gathering of delegates nationwide could appoint new members to the party's leading organs, the Politburo and Central Committee. It also could formally expel the gang of four and their followers from the party and put its seal of approval on post-Mao policies.

Convening of a National People's Congress. Such a meeting of China's rubber-stamp parliament could rally new appointments to many still-disrupted government ministries while also proclaiming and ratifying the current drive to modernize industry, agriculture, and the armed forces by the turn of the century.

Both assemblies, long predicted to convene during the second half of this year, would ratify the continuing provincial shake-ups labeled by Chairman Hua as essential to eliminate the lingering influence of the gang of four.

As of this writing there was no official word of when these two gatherings would be held. But they are likely to take place before the visit to China of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in late August, according to some analysts here.

Convening of an 11th Communist Party conference is especially important, because deaths and purges have drastically cut into the top leadership. According to one estimate, at least 50 to 60 members of the Central Committee have been removed in the last eight months because of alleged connections with the gang of four.

Deaths and purges have also reduced the smaller but more powerful Politburo from 22 to 12 members. The top-level Politburo standing committee, once five-strong, is down to two.



Teng Hsiao-ping

UPI photo

From page 1

*Experts look for changing weather patterns

case for several decades ending a few years ago.

Working at the Kansas City office of the National Weather Service, Mr. Gordon is at the hub of a data collection network that helps him and his colleagues prepare weather summaries for the entire United States. There's no doubt that many daily temperature records are being set, he says. On July 19, for example, he cites the following record-breakers (temperatures in degrees F.): Portland, Maine — 92; Boston — 97; New York — 102; Roanoke, Virginia — 97.

Persistence unusual

But, Mr. Gordon adds, what impresses him are the reports of heat that persist day after day. Raleigh, Virginia, for example, at this writing, had experienced 80-degree or warmer temperatures for 15 days. Columbus, Georgia, had experienced a 41-day hot, dry stretch. Such

places expect to have hot days in summer, Mr. Gordon noted, but the persistent heat is unusual. This is true throughout the Eastern United States. Coupled with a drought more severe than any dry spell of the past 25 years, this has created a weather crisis for the South, where crops have withered and officials of several states are asking for federal disaster relief funds.

Many reports have blamed the persistent heat on a "blocking high" — a slow-moving region of high atmospheric surface pressure that has bottled up cooler air at high latitudes. But this is only a way of describing the weather pattern. It does not account for what may be causing it.

Indeed, since meteorologists themselves do not fully understand the workings of the atmospheric weather machine, it is impossible to pin down any definite cause. However, the

From page 1

*The invisible Saudis

Europe and in the United States. Hence, they have a rising stake in the economic health and military security of both Western Europe and the United States. Hence, they share with the United States a mutual interest in shepherding their respective Middle East clients toward a lasting settlement.

Temperers of terms

The Saudis have the ability to temper Arab terms. Washington has the ability to temper Israeli terms. Since they have a mutual interest in a settlement, the time may be ripe for both of them to use their leverage to the full.

Previous efforts toward settlement have broken down and led to another war. This may be repeated. But the context of the Middle East quarrel between Israel and its Arab neighbors has changed substantially since the last war in October, 1973. The biggest single change has been the development of mutual interest between Saudi Arabia and Washington. Under Saudi leadership the Arabs have all agreed to turn to Washington instead of to Moscow as the better road toward regaining their lost territories.

plausible cause originating from the Arab side for another war.

The Palestinians may have reasons to feel underprivileged as the negotiations progress. Israel is reported ready to give back most of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. Even more interesting is Israel's reported willingness to hand back much of the Golan Heights to Syria, except for military control of the ridge itself. There is no real quarrel over the boundary line with Jordan. And there never was any border issue between Israel and Lebanon. Hence, the satisfaction of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon seems to be visible on the horizon.

So the outlines of a settlement involving everyone but the Palestinians seem to have been sketched out already. The Palestinians' ability to wage war has been whittled down almost to zero. They have been subjected to local control long since in both Jordan and Syria. The recent fighting in Lebanon has broken the back of their military organization there. They still have a few units in the field in the southern fringe of Lebanon, but it is a rump of a once formidable military organization.

Previous efforts

All previous efforts to find a Middle East settlement have broken down and have been followed by another war.

But in those previous cases Moscow was backing the Arabs and supplying them with modern weapons.

In this case Moscow is an onlooker, not a participant.

In previous cases the Palestinians possessed considerable military force of their own. Today their military organizations are broken and fragmented. They are a negligible military force.

In previous cases the Arabs were incapable of concealing their plans and purposes. In this case Saudi subsidies have forged a remarkable degree of Arab solidarity and the Saudis can in fact speak on behalf of all the Arabs.

For these reasons prospects for peace are at least better than they were at the opening round in previous efforts to find a settlement.

Commentary

A corollary of the above is that Israel's Arab neighbors have never been resupplied with new weapons since the 1973 war. Israel was massively resupplied by the United States at the time, and Israeli armed forces receive a regular flow of new weapons from the United States. Israel's military advantage over its neighbors is rated in military circles as being higher now than ever before during the entire 30 years conflict.

Little for Palestinians

Thus the Arabs are unlikely to think in terms of initiating another war. An act of desperation by Palestinians seems to be about the only

not this summer will also stand out. But it seems to be headed in that direction.

Dr. Angell's latest studies indicate that the cooling trend has slowed and may even have halted. But middle northern latitudes, he says, it still seems to be heading downward.

But in other areas of the world the data suggest no temperature change at all or even a slight warming.

The temperatures to which Dr. Angell refers are average temperatures for the entire air column from the ground to the stratosphere. He considers these to be more reliable indicators of climatic trends than average surface temperatures.

Overall, the cooling trend has amounted to about half a degree Celsius in these representative temperatures. "That may not sound like much," Dr. Angell observes, "But climatically, it's very important."

From page 1

*Golf carts in Warsaw

inspected the American market and noted the national interest in golf. As a result, they adapted their plant to produce golf carts.

Starting small-scale in 1971, business prospered and sales to the United States ran up to 8,000 to 10,000 units annually.

Then two years ago, a Canadian producer, also selling in the U.S. (though on a much smaller scale, officials here say), accused the Poles of dumping. The argument has dragged on in court ever since.

Meantime, various uses are being improvised for unsold golf carts. But it does not help the Polish economy in its top trading priority — export to the West.

ing hard-currency export line — electric motors.

"Our prices certainly are lower," an official explains, "partly because of cheaper labor, but mainly because our motor is a basic product without the sophisticated extras that manufacturers in the European Community add to their product and then take into account when faulting us."

Poland's economic problems are aggravated by the political considerations injected into the debate by domestic unrest that flared last year over a plan to introduce realistic prices on the home market.

The merits of this plan were obscured by the drastic nature of the proposed increases on items like meat. Although the price rises were postponed, the conflict of interests remains.

For the government, this means massive debts to the West incurred through the pur-

chase of \$17.5 billion worth of technology and equipment over the past five years (plus 20 million tons of grain through 1974-76); and the drive to get these new industries and techniques turning out quality export goods in order to start repayments.

Grimbling over meat

For the average Pole, however, meat still seems the biggest single grumbling point. Poland is among the world's top dozen countries in terms of per capita consumption of meat — and Poles decline to count the amplitude of poultry and fish they consume as "meat."

Western bankers still give Poland a high, sound credit rating. "The debts are not more than our economy can bear," a senior official here said. But there is an evident, calculated move to improve Poland's economic image and confidence abroad by recent policy shifts.

These include:

- A stop to any new domestic investment except on absolute essentials.
- Speeding completion of plants using Western technology, with production by 1978.

Food, housing emphasis

There is a strong domestic political emphasis on boosting the food economy — incentives aid farmers, who supply the open and not the "black" market — and providing more housing. Much has been built, but currently 2 million applicants are waiting for apartments. Some 1.6 million units are pledged by 1980, another 2 million by 1985. Poles marry at the rate of more than 300,000 couples yearly.

One official observes: "We cannot expect two couples sharing a small apartment to buy new stoves and washing machines — which is what is needed to divert the cash demand from food."

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China's 'oil giant' image shrinks

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
China may become much less of an "oil giant" than some experts were predicting just two years ago.

A new U.S. Central Intelligence Agency study of China's oil production indicates China will not become a world oil power and thus not be able to use oil exports to expand its limited economic influence abroad, at least not within the foreseeable future.

The reasons: Offshore oil reserves apparently smaller than estimated earlier, financial and manpower restraints, the quality of many of the reserves, technological problems in extracting the oil, a large and growing oil demand within China itself, and "geopolitical considerations" which argue against continuous increases in exports.

Within a decade or so, the CIA report predicts, continuously expanding domestic demand will absorb China's total capacity, leaving nothing for export unless deposits in the western part of the country or offshore are found and exploited much more rapidly than is expected.

The country most likely to be disturbed by the lowered estimates is Japan, the major importer of Chinese oil. The Japanese were hoping for a sizable expansion of China's oil industry which would have made Japan — now more vulnerable to an oil embargo than many other industrialized countries because of its heavy reliance on oil — less dependent on its supplies from the Arabs.

The 28-page CIA report was made available

under a policy of greater "openness" initiated by the new CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

The report points out that China's oil-export potential has drawn worldwide attention since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, which happened to coincide with China's first sale of crude oil.

Just two years ago experts were saying China was on its way to becoming an "oil giant."

Some even equated Chinese oil reserves with those of the entire Middle East. China was to be another Saudi Arabia.

The new study acknowledges that China's oil reserves are "considerable," onshore reserves being estimated as comparable to the estimated 39-billion-barrel U.S. onshore reserve. But it goes on to say that the latest studies of China's offshore reserves are "dampening earlier hopes that the eastern continental shelf might be one of the world's most prolific oil and gas reservoirs."

The most optimistic estimates, it says, now suggest offshore oil reserves are "about the same as those onshore."

Beyond the question of reserves, there are "severe financial and technological restraints" on increasing production and exports, the report says.

Peking has "force fed" the oil industry with funds and technical manpower, it says, resulting in an annual growth in output of 20 percent or more. In the early 1970s China became the world's 13th-ranking oil producer with a crude oil output comparable to that of Indonesia.

"Now, however, the rate of growth will certainly decline," the CIA study concludes. "The most accessible reserves are being exploited; investment in other industries, especially coal and steel can no longer be held back to free

funds for oil."

"Moreover, trained manpower is spread too thin just to operate the existing industry. Internal conflicts have not allowed the influx of foreign capital and technology needed to rapidly develop offshore reserves."

The report estimates that China will produce 2.4 million to 2.8 million barrels of oil per day by 1980. Most of this, it says, would be needed for domestic consumption. Exports would likely be only 200,000 to 600,000 barrels a day.

By comparison, Saudi Arabia currently appears capable of producing 10 million barrels a day. Its domestic needs are, of course, much smaller than those of China.

In the meantime, the report has been able to pinpoint some certainties. One of them is that the high paraffin content and large percentage of residue in Chinese oil linked with a Chinese refusal to adjust crude prices to compensate for these factors have amounted to "important obstacles" to building up an export market.

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North, South Korea soften the hard line

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are indications that both North and South Korea are modifying their positions in response to U.S. troop withdrawal plans. These indications, which came over the July 16-17 weekend, are:

1. Prompt North Korean repatriation of the crew of an American military helicopter shot down July 14 over the former's territory. That the North Koreans agreed to return the remains of three crewmen and one survivor after only five hours of discussion with American negotiators is seen in some quarters as a sign that they want improved relations with the U.S.

2. South Korea's release of 14 political dissidents serving prison sentences for anti-government activity. The release, on the grounds that the dissidents had shown signs of repentance, is taken by some observers to be an effort to improve the government's human-rights image in the United States. The releases come at a time when criticism of political repression in South Korea has lent support to President

Jimmy Carter's plan to withdraw more than 30,000 U.S. ground forces from that country.

The quick repatriation of the U.S. helicopter crew was in sharp contrast to previous incidents in which the North Koreans sometimes held off for weeks before revealing whether there were even survivors.

But this time the North Korean Government of President Kim Il Sung used a different approach — apparently to avoid strengthening the hand of U.S. congressional critics of Mr. Carter's withdrawal policy.

The North Koreans want the U.S. withdrawal policy to proceed smoothly. They also apparently want to avoid increased tension that might interfere with the beginnings of a new diplomatic dialogue with the U.S. In addition to a full military withdrawal, the North Koreans want talks with the United States that would exclude representatives of the South Korean Government of President Park Chung Hee.

South Korea's release of the 14 dissidents followed widespread speculation that President Park's government might take some step to defuse the widespread criticism it



Park — frees dissidents

has received on human-rights issues. A fortnight ago the usually tame National Assembly adopted a motion urging the President to release jailed dissidents, increasing speculation that a period of relaxation was ahead.

The 14 who were released do not include the country's best-known dissident prisoner, former presidential candidate Kim Dae



Kim — different approach

Jung. Indeed, they are just a small part of those thought to be held for violating emergency decrees that ban criticism of the President as well as the Constitution under which he rules.

But Prosecutor-General Oh Tak Kun has said that other releases could take place if those being held behave themselves in prison.

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Bhutto held in posh villa as Pakistan quiets after coup

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
Pakistan has settled down to normalcy under the new military regime headed by Army Chief Gen. Muhammad Zia al-Haq, who toppled Premier

WARNING: we're destroying our water supply



By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Water, water everywhere
Nor any drop to drink

These lines from the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by Samuel Coleridge might have been written as a warning to the world today. For humanity finds itself on the threshold of an unexpected, and extremely serious, situation — a water shortage. The latest forecast for the next few decades is one of growing scarcity of water pure enough to drink, to wash with, and to irrigate crops.

These predictions are unexpected because of the tremendous quantities of water which wash the face of the globe — some 326,000 cubic miles of it, all told. Nevertheless, the world's burgeoning population, using increasingly more water per person, and polluting even more of it, has begun to strain earth's fresh water supply. In many cultures, water has been a symbol of cleanliness and purity, of baptism and inspiration. Ironically, illness and death from contaminated water now has become one of the major health problems in the world, according to the World Health Organization.

Next to air, water is the most critical need of human beings. Thus the outlook of increasing shortages of potable water is serious indeed.

The great Sahelian drought of 1974 in Africa, current water shortages in the United States, China, southeast Asia, and in parts of Europe, dramatize the hazards of running out of water. But water pollution is the most important factor that limits supply. "The use of water for the disposal of human, industrial, and agricultural wastes continues to be the chief limit to clean water supplies," the United Nations Environment Program declared recently.

Water just undrinkable

Thus the situation of mankind is strikingly similar to that of the Ancient Mariner. There was no shortage of water, but he couldn't drink it.

Of all the water on the planet, over 99 percent is either locked up in the polar ice caps. Only one-tenth of 1 percent of it flows as fresh water in the world's oceans or is held in lakes, ponds, and puddles. Six times as much fresh water percolates through subterranean reservoirs or is trapped in underground reservoirs. But this is only six-tenths of a percent of the planet's total water supply.

"There are two ways to interpret these figures," observes Russell Peterson, past head of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality. "One is to ponder how slender our water lifeline is, and to wonder how much larger a population and how much more industrialization our water supply can support. The second way is to note how much we are wasting and how little of our potential supply we are actually using."

To understand the scope of the water problem and the vital role of pollution, it is necessary to appreciate the natural water cycle.

Each year, 28 percent of the world's water, about 23,000 cubic miles, evaporates into the air. One-quarter of this eventually falls on continents as rain, sleet, hail, or snow. Most of this precipitation quickly returns to the atmosphere, either by evaporation or as a result of plant transpiration. Much of what is left flows to the sea. Either it is carried by rivers or it makes its way underground, according to estimates by Malin Falkenmark and Gunnar Lindh, Swedish hydrologists, in the book "Water for a Starving World."

Hard to catch

The runoff to the sea still represents a lot of water. But it is not easily captured by man.

The amount of fresh water into which mankind can dip is only about 890 cubic miles (a watery cube about 9 miles on each side) per year. This is still a sizeable quantity of water — enough to cover six-tenths of an acre one foot deep for each person on Earth today. But it is not practical to totally drain the world's rivers.

Perfuming Riviera beaches may mask the stench of the polluted Mediterranean, but more than cosmetics are needed to combat the contamination of Earth's waters. Such pollution now is the single biggest factor edging the world toward crippling water shortages in the next few decades.

As a rule of thumb, the Swedish experts say, up to 10 percent of a total water resource can be utilized easily. Between 10 and 20 percent can be put to use with thorough planning, but the cost begins to rise rapidly. When the 20 percent mark is reached, water supply begins to dominate all other factors in planning social and economic development, the Swedish experts maintain.

Taking population growth and increasing irrigation needs into account, the two hydrologists calculate that, by the year 2000, the 20 percent mark will have been reached as a world average. Because of the differences in average rainfall and population, certain areas have already begun to experience major water limitations while other regions still have a period of grace.

Asia, for instance, has already passed the 20 percent mark. Europe and Africa should exceed this by the end of the century. Alarming as that is, these calculations do not yet take water pollution into account.

A case in point is Europe, where some Riviera beaches are perfumed at dawn to offset the stench of pollutants. Because of pollution problems there, "Water supplies have already become a major factor limiting the expansion of energy supplies and the growth of industry and agriculture," the Economic Commission for Europe has announced.

Contamination growing

The fact is that man's contamination of water has grown even faster than his rate of consumption. Take 10 percent of a river's water, pollute it and return the waste and the result is a significant degradation in the quality of that river. This is easily illustrated by pouring a quarter of a cup of dirty water into two cups of pure water.

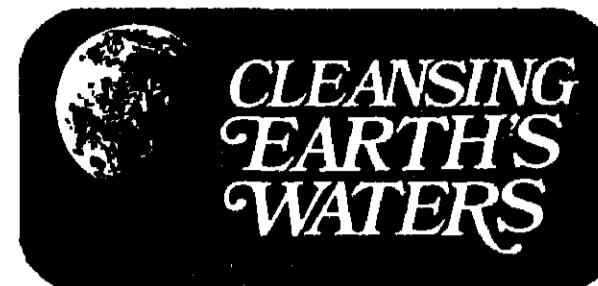
In the United States, if water contains as much as a part per thousand of raw sewage, it is considered unfit and must be treated before it can be used for drinking. When effluent from a pulp mill is diluted by 95 percent, it kills aquatic plants in three to five days, as shown by Dr. E. D. P. Marchallundene, a Lithuanian scientist. And some chemicals pose a health hazard at even more dilute concentrations.

Sophisticated water treatment plants along the lower Rhine take polluted water which looks like black ink and purify it. But the river's pollutant load has reached the point where further improvements in the treatment plants cannot compensate for further deterioration in the river's quality, warns Prof. H. Sontheimer of the University of Karlsruhe.

Meanwhile, in the Sudan, a young Nkoko girl must fetch water for her family twice a day in a battered four-gallon water tin. The two trips take her eight hours. And because the water is often contaminated, the family is frequently ill, according to UNICEF field workers.

In such ways, do human and industrial wastes pose a combined threat to the world's supply of potable water.

In a recent report, "Drinking Water and Health," a United States National Academy of Sciences panel assigned a definite health risk to nine chemicals which have been found in U.S. drinking water. There are hundreds of other chemicals also detected in drinking water which are sus-



pect. Similar substances have been detected in the drinking water in other industrial nations.

The human health effects of the trace amounts of chemicals found in treated drinking water are controversial. Also, they are dwarfed by those stemming from water contaminated with human wastes. But there is an indirect threat which industrial wastes pose which ultimately could prove most serious of all.

A number of leading ecologists are concerned that the massive mining operations and some of the unnatural chemicals being produced industrially in tremendous quantities may irreversibly disrupt the ecology of the planet, the "life-support system" of spaceship Earth. Chemicals which microbes cannot break down and those which accumulate in the tissues of the plants and animals which man uses for food are the "bad actors" about which the scientists are concerned.

Because of the intricacy of the web of organic life and mankind's degree of ignorance of the biosphere, the types of environmental havoc that present industrial actions may be wreaking are difficult to imagine and impossible to prove today. But because "water is the driver of nature," as Leonardo da Vinci once observed, the aquatic world is one of the first places to look for the types of environmental disruption that may ultimately affect people.

For at least a decade, massive fish kills in places ranging from the Rhine and the lakes of Scandinavia to the shores of Japan and the rivers of Malaysia have given clear warning signals. The fact that the brown trout which have been stocked in the Great Lakes are not reproducing naturally is a more subtle sign. Scientific experiments that reveal a number of adverse effects in aquatic life from chronic exposures to extremely low concentrations of different trace metals and chemicals hint at long-term effects on the world's fisheries.

"If anything, I am worried that our research significantly underestimates the chronic effects that these pollutants can have on aquatic life," says Robert C. Harris of Florida State University, a concern generally shared by aquatic and marine biologists.

Cleanup slow, costly

Within the last decade a number of affluent countries have begun taking vigorous steps to clean up their waters. But the process is expensive and slow.

"We are trying to make up for the mistakes of decades. This cannot be accomplished overnight," says Russell Peterson.

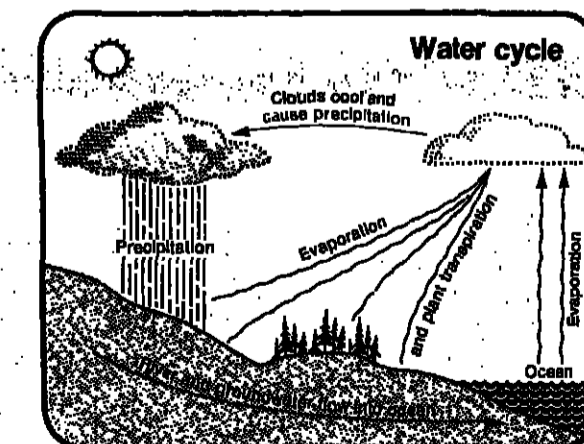
If progress is slow in the rich countries, it is proceeding at a snail's pace in the poor nations. The focus of international programs has been to drill wells and put in the piping to provide people with clean water. Sewage treatment, because of the added expense and difficulty in educating the people as to its worth, has gotten short shrift.

As water becomes increasingly scarce, more and more people in areas without proper sewage treatment will be forced to use contaminated water. In the developed nations, water shortages may create increasingly fierce political skirmishes over water use which could interfere with pollution clean-up efforts or make them much more expensive.

"Even in countries that have sufficient water it is becoming increasingly difficult to lay down unified policies for taking the best advantage of available supplies," notes Drs. Falkenmark and Lindh. "Internal political battles are erupting among economic interests representing industry, agriculture, personal consumption, recreation, and environmental protection."

For these reasons, current attitudes toward water must change. As Mr. Peterson puts it, "The basic lesson to be learned from mankind's various water-related misadventures is that water is not a mere passive resource, to be extracted and developed as we see fit; it is also a dynamic force pursuing its way from the skies, across the land, and back to the sea in water courses that were ancient before man emerged on the globe. We must learn to respect its function as an integral component of our earth processes, and to accommodate ourselves to that function."

Next week: Pollution, Nemesis of the third world.



Top left photo: Scott Harrison
Other photos: United Nations

India back in stride in economic race with China

By David R. Francis

India is back in the economic race with Communist China. Over the last decade or so, India's economic growth averaged about 2.7 percent a year — barely exceeding population growth. With China making considerable economic progress, some intellectuals and leaders of developing nations began to wonder if communism worked better than capitalism.

Economic scene

In the past two years, however, India's gross domestic product has grown at around a 9 percent rate. India, says World Bank official Manfred Blöbel, is today in the best economic shape it has been for decades.

Thus it is not yet decided whether a poor, populous nation can make the greatest progress with a rigorously controlled, socialist, Chinese-style economy or with a mixed, freer economy of the Indian model.

In a broader sense, with the fall of the government of Indira Gandhi, the world once more is watching a competition between the world's largest democracy and its largest dictatorship.

Mr. Blöbel, director of the World Bank's South Asia department, is just back from a meeting earlier this month in Paris of the so-called India consortium. This is the

group of 14 industrial nations and three international development institutions that provide aid to India (plus India itself).

The atmosphere of the meeting, Mr. Blöbel reports, was good. Its members were highly encouraged by India's economic progress and the direction of policy indicated by the new government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Desai policies encouraging

For instance, the Desai government indicated it will increase its emphasis on agricultural and rural development. The vast majority of India's 800 million people live in villages. The new budget will include a 50 percent increase in expenditures on irrigation.

Efforts to develop small-scale industry will be stepped up. This industry, it is assumed, will be more labor-intensive than India's highly sophisticated medium and large industries.

Further, the government said it is working on a big program to expand rural health care.

One by-product of this enlarged spending on rural health care could be a strengthening of the government's birth-control program. Indian officials assured the members of the banking consortium that although the new government is dropping the compulsory aspects of the program that were developed under Mrs. Gandhi, it by no means intends to cut back on its efforts to restrain population growth.

India—social indicators

	1960	1970	Most recent estimate
Population (millions)	434.8	547.6	608.1
Population density (per square mile)	82.4	103.5	114.7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	41.7	47.2	49.5
Population growth rate (percent)	2.0	2.3	2.2
Labor force in agriculture (percent)	71.0	69.0	68.0
Gross national product per capita (in U.S. dollars)	70.0	110.0	150.0

The new administration apparently will continue the moves by the old one to make government industrial corporations more efficient and to free the private industrial sector from bureaucratic restraints.

That shift away from socialism has proved highly successful. Industrial production increased about 5.5 percent in fiscal 1976-77 and around 10 percent in the fiscal year ending last March.

Several factors are behind this rapid industrial expansion. Better monsoons meant that more power was available from hydroelectric plants. The government eased its restrictions on imports of raw material and machines. The number of labor disputes declined under Mrs. Gandhi's iron hand. The government lifted restrictions on output by private industrial

firms. Higher personal incomes stimulated consumer demand.

Big gain for food

Good growing weather helped India in the past two years. There was a bumper crop in 1975-76. In 1976-77, the crop could be a somewhat smaller 111 million tons, still the second largest on record. As a result, India has had sufficient food. It has not had to import vast quantities of grain with limited foreign exchange.

This, plus an extraordinary growth in exports, has brought about an enormous improvement in India's balance of payments. The trade deficit dropped to a low \$400 million during the past fiscal year. By the end of March, foreign exchange reserves stood at a healthy \$3.6 billion, equivalent of about seven months' imports.

One question discussed in Paris was how India could in effect take advantage of its strong foreign-exchange position to maintain its economic momentum. The goal is to have the economy growing at a steady 4.5 to 5 percent rate in the future. That would be enough to offer hope to a people whose average annual income is a miserable \$150 per capita per year.

Total aid from the consortium members to India this year should be about \$2 billion, somewhat less than the amount of foreign assistance of all types going to Israel. If that money keeps India in the economic race with China, it will be a great bargain.

Cheaper pesetas:

Tourist gain, labor strain

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Spanish Government's decision to devalue the peseta by about 20 percent will likely mean a record year for the tourist trade — and more strains on the labor front.

When the Bank of Spain announced devaluation July 12, it was hardly surprising. Spanish and foreign economic circles had predicted it for weeks. They charged that the previous exchange rate of 88 pesetas to the dollar had cost Madrid millions of dollars, reduced the appeal of Spanish exports, and hurt tourism.

Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez González made hard-nosed economic reform a key issue of his moderate Democratic Center Union during the recent parliamentary election campaign. Once he won, he appointed Social Democrat Francisco Fernández Ordóñez as Finance Minister, a tip-off that both devaluation and economic revaluation were coming.

The government called its new exchange rate of 87.30 pesetas to the dollar a "realistic" first measure. It coupled this with intensive tax reforms directed mainly at the wealthy, who were often protected by Franco-regime laws. It urged the "collaboration of labor unions" to hold down wages and announced initial moves to seek membership in the European Community.

But hopes of a "social pact" with the labor to hold down wages may be unrealistic. The two most powerful unions, the Socialist UGT and the Communist Workers Commission, are in heated competition and hopped in by anti but powerful extreme-left labor groups. Devaluation will ultimately raise prices, spur demands for higher wages — and provide a powerful issue to leftists in the newly elected Cortes (parliament).

Oil prices hurt

Spain's present economic ills stem largely from the oil price hike, which set back its 1976-77 technocrat-engineered "economic miracle." Until then, Spain enjoyed one of the world's highest growth rates (7 percent), second only to that of Japan.

By 1975 inflation hit 18 percent. The growth rate dropped to 1 percent. Tourism was a lifeline off from 1973, when 34 million tourists — only 1 million fewer than the country's population — visited Spain.

Now devaluation comes amid the tourist season, which may already be at record volume because of Spain's "new democratic" image. Tourism is the force that boosted the annual per capita income from \$400 in 1960 to \$2,000 in 1972.

Joe Gandelman, who is currently in the United States, usually writes for the Monitor from Madrid.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) — commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.00	2.93	3.36	6.55	3.76	33.33	20.36
London	581.4	1.00	1.15	2.26	1.36	12.36	7.46
Frankfurt	2.28	3.91	1.00	1.93	1.12	9.75	5.93
Paris	4.83	8.17	2.13	1.00	0.60	5.20	3.13
Amsterdam	2.24	4.17	1.70	1.94	1.00	8.75	5.31
Brussels	35.17	60.74	15.61	7.30	14.56	1.00	14.75
Zurich	2.95	4.18	1.05	4.95	2.87	0.67	1.00

The following are U.S. dollar values: Argentine peso: .002475; Australian dollar: 1.1850; Danish krone: .1690; Italian lire: .001135; Japanese yen: .003785; New Zealand dollar: .6730; South African rand: 1.1615.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston



'The skeleton's rented — so's the cupboard'

Don't buy a dove — rent one

By Lewis Brigham

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Want to rent a brace of doves? A human skeleton or a model of the Panama Pacific Exposition?

Well, these and other offbeat rental items are available somewhere in California along with the more familiar rental items, like autos, trucks, taxicabs, or punch bowls.

In fact, the rental business in this state is so big that it has its own 500-member association. And according to William F. Cushing, president of the California Rental Association, in this state "you can rent just about anything under the sun."

Mr. Cushing and his wife started out 25 years ago renting lawn and garden equipment, floor polishers, and other do-it-yourself items in the Bay Area. Today, their Diablo Rentals, Inc., all of the major refineries in the Petcoque area across the bay. Petrochemical firms provide 80 percent of the company's business.

Last year, according to Mr. Cushing, the industry — not including car and truck rentals — took in more than \$2 billion and "we've barely scratched the surface."

For one thing, the six-foot-six-inch Cushing says, "no matter how rich they are," it doesn't pay for some companies, or individuals for

that matter, to own something that's going to be used only once or twice a year.

Cost of the item aside, "there are the problems of storage, obsolescence, maintenance, and theft, not to mention the property taxes that must be paid."

And secondly, property ownership values are not so vital to today's generation as they were prior to World War II. With roughly half of the California population under 25 years of age, Mr. Cushing says, "they're perfectly willing to pay for a service and couldn't care less about owning it."

One of the benefits performed by his trade group is that when a customer wants an offbeat rental item, "you may not be able to get it from me, but I can put you onto someone from whom you can get it." And this includes the brace of doves or human skeleton, he adds.

Even though the rental business registered the \$2 billion plus volume last year, Mr. Cushing feels growth for this industry is still ahead. "We've got . . . a lot of promotion to do." Only about one-third of the nation's population, "I'd say is aware of the great variety of things that are available for rent."

Mr. Cushing's own firm last year grossed over one-half million dollars. It maintains a large and diverse inventory. And it will make an effort to order anything a customer wants with the proviso: a minimum two-month rental.

Surprises of antiquity in 'modern' Japan

Temples, kimonos, flower and tea decorum contrast with pizza parlors and bustle

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

"Aren't you surprised at how modern Japan is?" a young magazine editor asked.

"I'm surprised," I said, "at how ancient it is!" Japan was, after all, a country that had supplied me with my tiny tape recorder and a nearly perfect television set, as well as cushioning the lives of friends with cars that don't rattle and motorcycles that hold up.

Venturing out on my first Japanese day, I was surprised to find that women were wearing kimonos as they shuffled along in the Tokyo subways. And in the downtown Ginza area, there was, all right, a Shakey's Pizza Parlor, a McDonald's, a Dairy Queen, and gigantic billboards advertising the movie "King Kong." But in the finest department stores, rows of kimonos and zori (stiff thong sandals) were prominently displayed — along with new spring fashions.

Ancient sky

Ninety miles from Tokyo on the drive to the Kegan waterfall and Lake Kuzenji, the gray, watery Japanese sky looked like every ancient Japanese watercolor I had ever seen. There is no way to modernize that sky or the silhouettes of the trees and mountains.

In Kyoto, it was a surprise to find the same young women who grow up to prefer Western fashions flocking to places like the Ikenobo school to learn flower arranging (ikebana) and the tea ceremony (cha-no-yu), which first gained popularity among the samurai in the 16th century.

The main purpose of the tea ceremony is to help one gain mental composure and peace of mind. But for a Westerner at a ceremony for the first time, keeping track of the bamboo ladle, the powdered tea whipped into a frothy thick green brew, the proper amount of times the bowl should be turned around, and when

and to whom to bow brought anything but peace.

Flower re-arranging . . .

In the flower arranging class, I tried my hand at branches from trees, chrysanthemums, and some shorter yellow flowers. "Shin," the most important branch, was the one to start with. "Sov," the middle branch, came next, and "tai," the short one, fitted into the frog just. My shin, soe, and tai looked fine, I thought, and then the no-nonsense teacher in a gray kimono restuffed everything in a way that suited her.

Ten years can be spent learning the tea ceremony and flower arranging. It is home economics, art appreciation, and a finishing school combined.

(The same lovely girls, so graceful at the tea ceremony, nearly crushed everybody in the elevator in their rush to enter before the doors closed.)

In an interview, a Japanese woman was asked what her sister "did," and the answer was, "She is accomplished in the tea ceremony and flower arranging. Oh, yes," she added, "and she runs a filling station along with her husband."

All-girl revue

One of the most innocent, artistic forms of entertainment in Japan is the Takarazuka Revue in Takarazuka, near Osaka. This 63-year-old all-girl revue with its four troupes and 350 actresses, plays to about 4 million people each year. Only one in every 15 girls who apply is chosen. Many of Japan's actresses started at Ta-

karazuka. One ancient and one modern play is given at each performance. "Gone With the Wind" will soon be the "modern" feature.

Hotels for women are proliferating in Japan. They offer young women a proper home in the cities. That the young girls in one hotel in Kyoto would be enthralled to have an 18-year-old maiko (an apprentice geisha) dance for them was a surprise to me.

The maiko, who wore white makeup, kimono, and three-inch-high zori, refused to perform on a carpet, and tatami mats had to be tacked down in the small corner lobby space. After she danced, young women wearing overalls, hiking boots, or slacks and sweaters asked how much money she makes (\$25 a month plus room and board), how long she has to wear her kimono (eight hours a day), and how much time she gets off a month (one day).

Had she been a full-fledged geisha, a concept that means "entertainer," not prostitute, and is apparently almost impossible for Westerners to understand, her charge for a group like that would be \$800 for the hour.

Festive traffic jam
One can read that the Todaiji Temple, in Nara, has a 534-foot bronze image of Buddha, but coming face to face with this eighth-century construction is a sobering surprise. It was in Nara that the biggest traffic jam I ever saw took place, caused by the

surface of a visit stretches far in length, but not in depth: there's the Japanese boy in the Snoopy sweat shirt . . . the college student who learned to speak English by watching "Sesame Street" on television . . . the hundreds of stylish Japanese women who have to remove their high Western-created boots seven or eight times a day to enter their Eastern dwellings . . . the fact that "Yes, We Have No Bananas" was originally a Japanese song, written in a language that can't express "no" directly.

But the surface is a 20th-century surprise because its silhouettes are mostly from another century. And to run a Western eye and hand across it is to touch different rhythms, reasoning — and riches.

Today I cleaned the rice cookie crumbs out of my coat pocket. The cookies are sold at Nara Park for the deer and I knew I would be needing rice cookies again someday. Two weeks ago I would have been surprised.

Map exhibit shows man's changing view of the changless earth

By Diana Loerecher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To most of us a map is a piece of paper you take out of the glove compartment when you are lost and then can never fold again. What most people do not realize is that what maps

have a long and complex history, as intricate and colorful as their design.

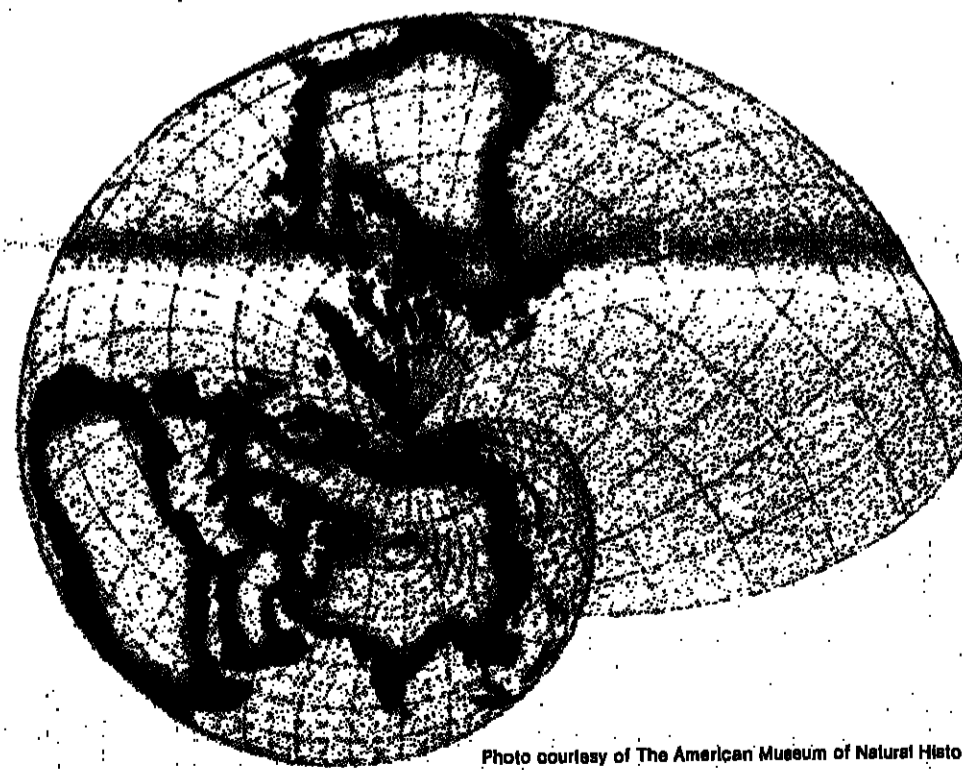
The exhibition on view through August 7 at New York's American Museum of Natural History, "Maps: Their Science and Their Art," charts a fascinating, if at times confusing, course through the cartographic maze. Organized by the museum's curator of maps, Sidney

Horenstein, it consists of more than 100 items primarily from the museum's own collection, along with intriguing maps from other parts of the world: an arcane Mixtec map of pictorial images on cloth, and a Polynesian map made of sticks lashed together to show the direction of the waves, and studded with shells representing the islands.

As Mr. Horenstein points out and this exhibition illustrates, "There has been a fantastic revolution in mapmaking and cartography because of advances in technology." On display, for example, is a huge map of the United States made of 589 images selected from photographs taken by a satellite, "the first color mosaic of the contiguous United States." It shows the depth of water, structure of mountain ranges, and distribution of vegetation. Computers are also used to make maps, laser beams to survey land, and depth recorders to sound the ocean floor.

As a result of all these advances maps no longer exist solely to show how to get from one point to another. There are now maps for scientists to show the distribution of houses, insects, minerals, etc.; the contours of the ocean floor, the topography of the land, the locations of earthquakes and strip mines; and the composition of the weather. There are even celestial maps of planets and their positions in the heavens.

From this section it is but a small step in space and the imagination to the maps of mind. Here one finds prints by artists Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, Dennis Oppenheim, and Agnes Denes, who use maps to project a vision of their interior worlds. Other subjective maps in this section are Milton's description of hell, Hagström's Land of Make-Believe, and various utopian designs.



'The Snail,' by New York City artist Agnes Denes

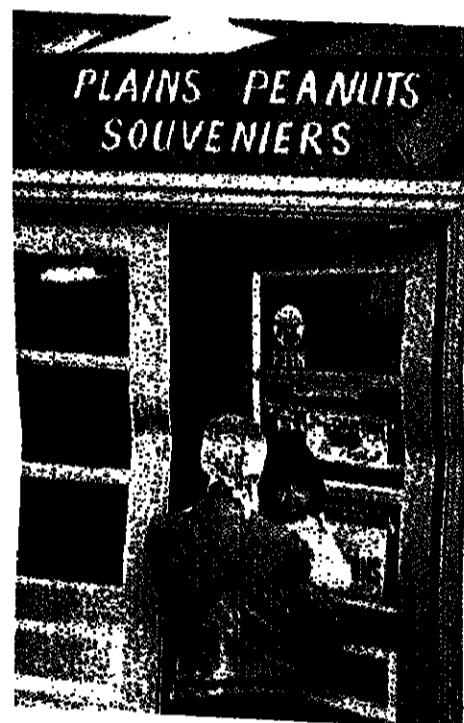
Photo courtesy of The American Museum of Natural History



Tee shirts with teeth



Peanut moneyboxes: laughing all the way to the bank



Where it all began



Peanut pendant: cracking a smile

A nation goes nuts over 'Jimmy junk'

By Gary Thatcher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fly the poor peanut. It has been politicized, plasticized, and profaned — and all because the President has a penchant for the peduncled plants. Peduncled, for the uninitiated, means "bearing flowers," which the peanut plant surely does. But it is also bearing the brunt of an onslaught of commercialism matched perhaps only by the ubiquitous "happy faces" that besieged the country a few years back. Nowhere is the peanut profiteering more pronounced than here in Jimmy Carter's home state. The kitsch items that now sport a peanut motif are enough to make a true peanut aficionado blanch. Called "Jimmy things" by

Miss Lillian, some of the peanut products proffered in these parts might even cause a hard-shell Republican to crack a smile.

Here, in a nutshell, so to speak, is a sampling of the peanut paraphernalia tourists are gobbling up. At the posh Peachtree Center Plaza Hotel, roasted-in-the-shell peanuts sell for \$2.99 apiece.

Pet peanuts

These are "Pet Peanuts," which come in their very own cardboard houses with tiny American flags on top. An enclosed postcard allows the purchaser to register the pet's name at the drug store in Plains, Georgia.

The registry is already filling up, and it could prove invaluable someday to a researcher trying to establish a pet peanut's pedigree. There are rumors in these parts of one proud owner who is writing a novel on his pet's lineage, tracing it back to the China of 2,000 years ago. He is reportedly running into copyright problems with the book's title, tentatively called "Roots."

The Peachtree Center Plaza also carries a line of peanut-shaped necklaces, earrings, and tie pins or placards (proclaiming "I'm nuts about Jimmy") similar to items carried at several other spots here.

But a much wider array of nutty souvenirs can be found at the International Bazaar, a collection of small stalls and boutiques in the Omni International office-hotel-sports complex.

Plains products

This mountain of merchandise lines the edge of downtown Atlanta, yet here one can purchase either pocket knives or souvenir spoons labeled "Carter Country, Plains, Georgia," for \$3. Or the same amount of money will get you a Billy Carter mug.

Now, it is one thing to sell Plains souvenirs in Atlanta. But everyone knows Billy Carter avoids the bustle of Atlanta whenever possible, and even Plains has become so populated with tourists he has moved about 20 miles away. To make matters worse, this Georgia gimcrack was manufactured in Warren, Pennsylvania.

Oh, well, so much for authenticity. How about peanut-shaped soap in a plastic apothecary jar for \$3.50? There is a foot-tall peanut bank for \$3.95; a \$24.95 watch with a smiling peanut on its face and the inscription "From Peanuts to President." (Marketed, appropriately enough, by the Goober Time Com-

pany); a peanut whistle for \$1.25; peanut necklaces (with or without a smile) for \$4.95; matching earrings for the same amount.

'E Pluribus Peanut'

You can tote all this away in a peanut-shaped shopping bag that sells for \$15. Baffling for it with the "Peanut Money" sold at a boutique here would not be a wise investment. Five of the copper coins stamped "E Pluribus Peanut" sell for \$12.

Say, isn't this getting out of the spirit of down-home rusticity that Plains supposedly symbolizes? How about a simpler, back-to-the-soil souvenir — a seed peanut that is guaranteed to grow into a peanut plant? But the price — \$1.29 at Atlanta's Hartfield International Airport — will guarantee a paucity of peanut plantation proprietors.

Where or when will this peanut mania end? How long will the once-lowly legume be in the spotlight of American pop culture? Will the peanut be nothing more than a flash-in-the-parading-parade of the American consciousness, or will it prove more enduring — as enduring say, as the characters spawned in a certain Charles Schulz comic strip that made "Peanuts" a household word long before Jimmy Carter ever pressed the palm of a stage voter?

There is no clear answer, but one little item on sale at the International Bazaar yields a strong clue. For \$9 the buyer can take home a ceramic covered dish with a ceramic "Snoopy" snoozing contentedly on its lid. But the dish is not, as one would expect, in the shape of a doghouse. You guessed it — the 1977 Snoopy sleeps atop a big brown peanut.



Carter buttons by the bucket

Toronto is not (surprise) all new

By David Butwin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There I was, on Bay Street in the heart of Toronto's financial district, my head cocked at 60 degrees to glimpse another soaring new bank building, when my eye caught something glistening below me. I looked down to see two sets of streetcar tracks, shiny from constant use. Suddenly I was reassured: Toronto is not all new.

Any city that still runs streetcars is a friend of mine. I don't know where else in North America you can ride an operative streetcar (indeed the subject suggests a future column), but I do know that Toronto is full of such surprises. Sample: black squirrels. Nowhere else have I seen black squirrels on city lawns.

What I expected from Toronto was striking modernity, an interesting ethnic mix, clean and safe streets. What surprised me was the old, traditional, neighborhood flavor. Although the new and old in Toronto often stand in cheek-by-jowl harmony and thus are hard to separate, I will address myself to the first this week and the latter sometime in future (and if you still want more you can write the Toronto Convention & Tourist Bureau, Box 510, 220 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario).

Eaton Centre sparkles

What's new in Toronto is not necessarily tall. In fact, under a recent moratorium on high-rise construction, no building is now permitted to exceed 45 feet. The impressive new Eaton Centre, designed before the edict and opened only a few months ago, has some tall peaks, but its three-level indoor gallery achieves a spacious, sparkling aura so often missing in today's shopping malls.

Eaton's has to do things right or else its two national department-store competitors, the Hudson Bay Company and Simpson's, will steal away the business. The 14½-acre center has brought renewed life to Yonge Street and has forced Simpson's to renovate its musty old landmark building next door. Actually the rivalry is more friendly than fierce. Eaton's is

planning a walkway that will arc above Queen Street and lead directly into Simpson's.

Retained from the old Eaton's is a statue of the founder, Timothy Eaton (1834-1907). Thus Torontonians can still meet "under Tim's toe." Around Tim is the remarkable skylighted gallery, which is patterned after the Milan gallery. It is a compact structure with catwalks crossing back and forth between shops, huge modern paintings on the walls, and exposed ducts and pipes painted white like giant worms. It is open to 3 a.m., to serve the three subway stops underneath.

New City Hall

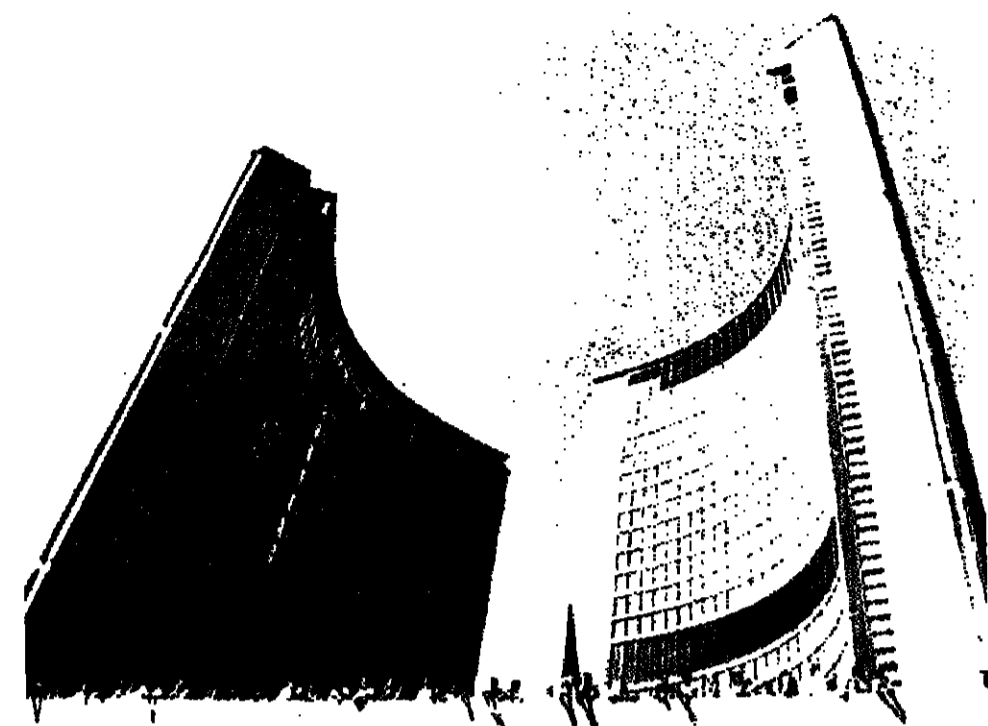
Nearly squats a turn-of-the-century brownstone fronted by a green lawn and patches of pansies. It is the former City Hall, and it offers stark contrast to its successor across the street. In front of the new City Hall, composed of two crescent-shaped, facing buildings, is the broad Nathan Phillips Square, with a reflecting pool that serves as a skating rink in winter. Now, as the warm summer sun bounced off the water and a fountain played, the pool and plaza resembled a perfect architect's model of a civic square in use. Couples talked quietly, lunchers ate, read, and knitted by water's edge.

Bay Street, Toronto's financial district, leads south from the old City Hall. Here stand Canada's tallest bank buildings, topped by the recently opened 72-story Bank of Montreal and the gold-tinted Royal Bank. I think the Royal Bank is having an identity crisis deciding whether it wants to be a bank, an arboretum, or an art gallery. Never in such a commercial setting have I seen evergreens — not your mere ficus — growing up through stone blocks and waterfalls.

Automatic venetian blinds

Those are Norfolk Island pines from Florida," says Mary Reid from behind the information desk. "They had to be acclimatized two years in a warehouse." She said it was a shame I couldn't see the eight-story-high venetian blinds in operation. They are built into the glass walls and automatically shade the interior when the sun pours through at a certain intensity.

More than one person had warned me away from Toronto's Yorkville section, saying it had lost all its color and appeal since the hippies were displaced by New Bohemians bearing



Crescent-shaped City Hall, a part of Toronto that's very new

saws and sandblasters. I found the outdoor cafés and restaurants on Yorkville Street lively roots, and if the shops, galleries, and boutiques on the neighboring streets are a bit overdone, at least they show some original touches.

At Scollard and Hazelton, for example, a red-brick church has been converted into a combined art gallery, clothing store, and pet accessory shop. The last rejoices in the name "Chad's Pet Beastique." Grrrr.

Inventive amusement park

I don't go in much for amusement parks, but in the sprawling Ontario Place down near the lake, Toronto has the cleanest, most inventive

member of the species. Built entirely on landfill, Ontario Place is a breezy retreat on a hot summer day. There are boat rides, large-screen films, concerts, and other concessions, but the main event is the Children's Village, a marvelous maze of trampolines, slides, ramps, chutes, and trampolines limited to people 13 and under and less than 120 pounds.

Adjacent to Ontario Place is Exhibition Stadium, home of the new major league baseball team, the Toronto Blue Jays. With only a few days in town I could have done without a ball game, but when I heard the best way to the stadium was by streetcar, I couldn't resist. The last time I took a streetcar to a ball game, I was under 13 and less than 120 pounds.

Western Ireland: magnificent, but don't forget your raincoat

By Mark J. Roth
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

County Clare, western Ireland. It had rained earlier in the day, and looked as if it would again before long. Low, dark clouds scudded before a gusty west wind, and the ocean dampness made it feel much colder than November should have been.

I was pedaling my bicycle slowly toward the Cliffs of Moher when I noticed that a man in a field was waving to me, rather wildly, I thought. He was visible only from the waist up, a couple of hundred yards from the road. His arms crossed above his head as he waved, and he held some sort of hand tool with which he had been digging.

Laboriously he began a jerky trot toward me through the tall plants. I pulled to a stop, glancing behind me to see if he was perhaps waving to someone else, but in that rocky and lonely land there was no one about. He was wearing what looked like an old knee-length overcoat and a cap; he shouted something that sounded like, "Ho, ho," into the wind. He seemed worried that I might not wait for him. Was there some emergency? I wondered.

Finally he arrived, short of breath, at the roadside. He paused to look me over from top to bottom, then inspected the bike from front to back. "Where you headed for?" he asked.

"The Cliffs of Moher."

"A fine sight, indeed." Pause. "And where you coming from?"

"Kilrush," I said, naming a town about 10 miles away.

"No, no, where are you coming from?"

"London," I ventured, trying again for the right answer. "I've ridden from London, through Wales, took the ferry to Dublin, and come through Cork to here."

"So, you're English, then."

"No," I said. "I'm American, from New

York, but I've been riding since London."

"So you're from America. Well, well."

Another lull in the conversation.

Finally I said, "Guess I better be going . . . slow riding into this wind."

"You enjoy the cliffs, now," said he. I pushed off, then looked back; the farmer waved.

By the time I reached the Cliffs of Moher rain was falling, but the wind was so strong that the lee side of a stone wall kept the bike mostly dry. Some 800 feet below the grassy cliff top the Atlantic pounds to a stop and plumes of salty spray ascend. It is spectacular when the wind is blowing — as it usually is. And — as might be expected in a scantily populated land — I had this magnificence to myself.

When you come to western Ireland, bring your raincoat. Weeks of cold rain and one day of snow eventually forced me to put my bike aboard a train and retreat for summer climes. Yet this rocky, tumultuous place is perhaps more clearly and directly seen in wind and rain and fog than in sunshine and gentle breezes.

Another advantage of going off-season: Autos driven by tourists crowd the roads in July and August, but in November and December donkey and horse carts usually outnumber motor vehicles.

Many long-time residents here must feel relieved when the tourists and their noisy vehicles retreat at the close of the season. In many places dependent on tourism (the leading industry in Ireland) some of those serving visitors are not happy with the influx, and to some extent — despite what the Tourist Board might have to say about the friendly Irish — I sometimes noticed that phenomenon here.

But to counteract this impression, there is the memory of a farmer who ran from his field just to talk with a stranger. Who could better symbolize a country's hospitality?

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going places?
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arts/books

Turgenev: artist, Russian, Bohemian, genius

The Gentle Barbarian, by V.S. Pritchett. New York: Random House \$10. London: Chatto and Windus 13.95.

By Victor Howes

His father came from a long line of aristocrats. A soldier, horseman, hunter, and nearly penniless, he married, at his family's insistence, a woman nearly six years his elder, who pursued him, who adored him, who was rich.

Resigning his commission in the army upon the birth of little Ivan, Turgenev senior be-

Book review

came one of those idle, bored landowners portrayed so often in his son's fiction — a fifth wheel, a "superfluous man."

Ivan's mother ran their estate. She was a round-shouldered woman with large, glaring eyes, a beetling brow, and a large, cruel and sensual mouth. Her immediate ancestors were said to have flogged their way forward, little

better than robbers, barbarians, land-grabbers.

The child of such dissimilar parents grew up observant, shrewd, diplomatic, and wary of marriage. Ivan Turgenev never married, but lived, as he put it ruefully, "on the edge of another man's nest." The other man was Louis Viardot, and his actress wife, Pauline, was, or was not — observers disagree — the mother of one or more of Turgenev's children.

The Russian novelist's ambiguous relations with the Maison Viardot constitutes a large part of this first full-scale biography of Turgenev. The facts about Turgenev are few, and V.S. Pritchett ekes out the slender biographical data with needful summaries of the mid-19th-century novelist's stories.

With the possible exception of "Fathers and Sons," Turgenev is little read today. Pritchett summarizes a typical tale:

A disturbing visitor arrives at a country house, there's a walk in the garden, a debate at lunch, a lady of the house talks to a peasant, there is a lover's tête-à-tête, a declaration of love in which a man is

caught between two loves — then farewell between two people, thoughts of a young man alone.

Among other debts, one can see how much Chekhov's drama owes to Turgenev.

V.S. Pritchett, himself a noted writer of fiction, is particularly useful on Turgenev's technique. He notes with interest T's almost plastic handling of silences and pauses. He comments aptly on Turgenev's importation of Dickens's arts of caricature, of sardonic comedy, of lampooning the shabby gentility of provincial towns, the stuffy officialdom of bureaucrats. Pritchett does much to reestablish T's somewhat faded reputation, quoting sharply particularized passages aplenty — the kind that Hemingway learned from.

The *doux gent*, the *aimable barbare* who was Turgenev, seems a man of many moods. One observer said he gave the impression of a "damp, musty, empty house." Another found him "the nervous, languid, passionate Russian, as torpid as an Oriental." Tolstol called him, disparagingly, "a fountain spouting imported

water," and Flaubert smilingly likened a friend to a liquefying Camembert cheese.

Yet to Henry James, Turgenev was like a bust, "the expression of a magnificent hood" who far from having been spoiled by living so much in France, as Tolstol maintained, "that great tradition of ventility of the Russian mind."

Almost as many Turgenevs as there are servers. Mr. Pritchett's Turgenev is then, an anthology of men. He lunges forward, bearded, bearlike. He is careless in most matters, casual in his amours, a generous friend, but capable of hysterical quarrels and sudden lapses into calm, an engaging raconteur, a mimic — see him do the can-can, a Russian, a Bohemian, a genius who has a deepest essence in the tricky labyrinthine fictive world.

Victor Howes teaches English at Northeastern University.

Moscow flocks to anti-big-brother satire

By David K. Willis

Moscow Helping to push back some of the constraints on Soviet drama these days are four hours of satire and philosophy laced with light, sound, and movement now pulling sell-out audiences to an 800-seat theater.

The play — "Master and Margarita," based on the book by a controversial author of the 1920s and 1930s, Mikhail Bulgakov — is one of the most significant theatrical events here for years.

The fact that it is being staged at all represents a partial easing of the strict Stalin-era

Theater review

censorship that suppressed the book altogether for 28 years.

Yet cultural authorities are still uneasy. The book is, after all, a sustained cry for literary freedom, a protest against any dictatorship of taste and expression.

So is the play, which retains many of the shafts of satire Mr. Bulgakov aimed at Stalin's pre-war Moscow. Those shafts still find targets today.

Mr. Bulgakov imagines the devil pays a visit to Moscow in the guise of a variety artist specializing in black magic. Strange things happen. People keep disappearing, never to return. (The parallel with Stalin's purges seems clear.)

The master is a writer who tells of his novel about the remorse of Pontius Pilate at sentencing Jesus. The novel is rejected by the censors. The master is committed to a psychiatric hospital (a practice not unknown to dissidents today).

Dick and Jane

"On the surface, 'Fun With Dick and Jane' is an amoral farce in which crime very well might pay. George Sogal and Jane Fondrix play an upper-middle-class couple who find themselves jobless and moneyless in an uncaring bourgeois world.

"Does this mean we'll be poor?" asks the wife. "I don't know," replies the husband. "I only know that the next thing you know Dick and Jane have

Film review

become the Bonnie and Clyde of the baroque set. But they only tip off establishments that can afford it, thus masking their guilt. The climax comes during their biggest caper, when corporate corruption comes to their aid and causes a victim to help willingly in the crime against him. The message is cynical but apparently heartfelt: in an atmosphere of bribery, slush funds, and capitalistic hysteria, misdeeds until there's scarcely a moral in sight.

Director Ted Kotcheff's past work has ranged from billing to whooping, and "Dick and Jane" contains some unnecessary vulgarisms. But the filmmaker strikes many clever and telling notes, sympathizing with his protagonists' plight while never losing sight of the materialistic munin that spurs them on.



Shcherbakov (left) stars in 'Master and Margarita' by Bulgakov (right)



Photos by Sovfoto

The book, which took Mr. Bulgakov 10 years to write before his passing in 1940, switches back and forth between the Jerusalem of the crucifixion and the Moscow of the 1920s. Margarita is the master's mistress, who intercedes with the devil for his freedom by agreeing to preside over a ball for the dead.

The driving force behind the play is the director of the Taganka Theater, Yuri Lyubimov, who adapted it from the book in about two months.

Packed audiences now are treated to such unorthodox scenes as the inside of a psychiatric hospital, where men are committed for their ideas or for telling the truth; the devil freeing the master from the hospital by ripping up hospital records to the words, "No documents — no man"; and the devil miraculously producing the text of the master's novel after the master had burned it, with the pointed and climactic words, "manuscripts don't burn" (at which someone behind me the night I attended began to clap).

Mr. Lyubimov retains a scene from the book where the devil, named Voland, puts on a performance in a Moscow theater. He makes money rain down from the ceiling, commenting that Muscovites are still as greedy as ever.

Voland then urges people in the audience (played by actresses) to come and dress up in latest Paris fashions. Pandemonium ensues. The commentary is on chronic consumer shortages here, still a feature of everyday life.

Also retained are two other notable lines: "I'm in God nor the devil, Voland turns to the audience and says, 'What sort of country is this? Whenever you ask about anything, there's a devil's aid as if he has come to arrest her. The reply: 'Why have you only to speak to the people for them to think you want to arrest them?'"

One of Mr. Lyubimov's aims is to rehabilitate Bulgakov (the sardonic son of a Kiev ecclesiastical teacher, who himself was a doctor

before turning to literature). In an interview, Lyubimov called Bulgakov a classic writer in the tradition of Gogol, Pushkin, and Dostoyevsky.

A critical review in Pravda May 29 disagreed. It indicated Mr. Bulgakov might have had talent, but that he was narrowminded and has no relevance for the task of building communism today.

After a somber curtain call, accompanied by solemn music, the cast turns its back on the audience and applauds eight large photographs of Mr. Bulgakov set against the rear wall. Suddenly an eternal flame, as at a war memorial, springs up in the darkness, then dies away.

It is a moving tribute to a writer who was repeatedly banned in his own lifetime, and who won the right to continue working only after a letter to Stalin — which Stalin answered personally by telephone.

Why was "Master and Margarita" ever allowed to be staged at all? The book did not appear until 1966. The play opened April 8 of last year. It took the party three full years to grant Mr. Lyubimov permission for the play.

It is said in Moscow Mr. Lyubimov has powerful political friends who overrode conservative party opposition. Nonetheless, the ministry of culture is still refusing permission for the play to be shown in Paris in November, when with his Taganka company.

Mr. Lyubimov, a tall, craggy man well-known in Europe and in the U.S., uses every inch of his stage for the play, high and low. A ceiling-high woven curtain spins and turns to form a dozen different backdrops. An immensely long clock pendulum, suspended at stage front serves as door, candelabra, and witch's broom. Lights, taped sound, and actors moving through the audience are all coordinated with split-second timing.

"I've never seen anything like it before on a Moscow stage," said one theatergoer the night I attended. Others were struck by the daringly staged ball scene.

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Margit Kovacs, Hungarian potter

'This clay is my daily bread'

By Louise Bancroft
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The museum located in the small Hungarian village of Szentendre, takes one completely by surprise. It is unique among the everyday shops which crowd the several winding streets and border the church-attended square. To step from the narrow cobblestone street into the small baroque house with its gently curving arches and white-washed walls is to step into a world of ceramic sculptures. Within these walls are the works of Margit Kovacs.

Margit Kovacs, one of the most prominent contemporary Hungarian masters of ceramic art, was born in the town of Győr in northwest Hungary. After studying in Europe she worked in Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna and for a period in the Sevres factory in France. As early as 1924 her individual style and technical skill had begun to attract considerable attention, and from this time on exhibitions followed in Budapest, Brussels, Paris, Milan, Venice and Rome.

The rhythmic beauty of "The Annunciation" with its graceful curves is only one of the many subjects in this collection of figures. A family picks apples, the fisherman draws his net, nymphs dance, the old woman bends under her bundle of twigs, Bor, the warrior, presses forward on his steed, an angel strokes her harp, the sluggish turtle moves at his peculiar pace and appropriately the potter works at his throwing wheel.

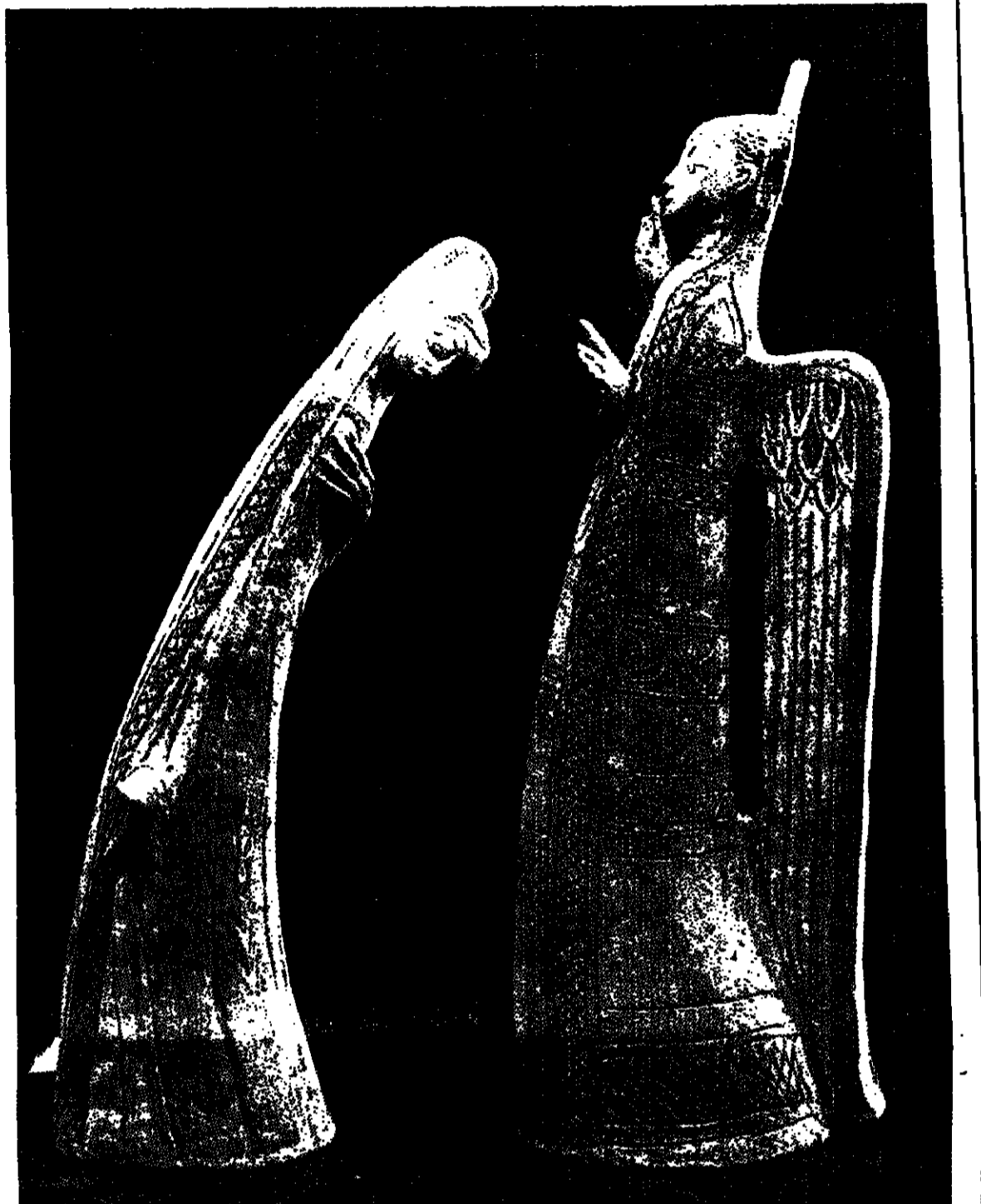
Her art finds its range of emotions through figures modeled or fashioned on the potter's wheel. Smaller figures are exhibited along with monumental mural works, vessels shaped on a throwing wheel, large ornamental dishes and even a full-sized tile stove decorated with scenes inspired by Hungarian folk art.

"This clay is my daily bread," she says, "my joy, my sorrow. Touching it for the first time it became my life's element."

"Touching clay" is an ancient craft. Man took clay in his hands at the dawn of creation. When the first potter made the first useful vessel he must certainly have both played with the clay and enjoyed it at the same time; therefore he engraved in it something both fine and joyful. Since then this beautiful clay has been passed from hand to hand.

"And man does not only form vessels but also figures and relief works," she goes on to say. "He kneads the clay, he shapes it on the potter's wheel, he mixes it so that it is coarse, he burns it on an open fire, he kilns it in an electric furnace, until it becomes as hard as metal. And all the time, he enjoys his experiments: the raw beauty of the material or the glamour of colors and lights. So many creators, so many variants. Everybody breathes his soul into his work, his laughter, his joy and his grief."

"And how wonderful."



Courtesy of the artist

'The Annunciation': Sculpture by Margit Kovacs

'The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom'

The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1835, by Herbert G. Gutman. New York: Pantheon Books. \$15.95.

By Henry Wilkinson Bragdon

This is one of the most important books ever written about the black experience in the United States. If its conclusions pass the test of scholarly scrutiny — as I believe they will — it will help to promote a revolution in the way Americans in general think of Afro-Americans.

Professor Gutman's book is a frontal attack on some of the common stereotypes

about the black family during the period of slavery and afterward. These include the beliefs that stable marriages were unusual, that women were usually the heads of households, and that sexual promiscuity was common.

With abundant documentation drawn from a great variety of sources, Gutman reveals that during the plantation period upward of four-fifths of slave children were born to what he calls "two-headed families" (with father and mother in the home).

Slave marriages were generally stable, even though they had no standing in law. Blacks had a strong sense of kinship extending back to grandparents and great-grandparents and outward to distant cousins. Children were usually named after close relatives.

While one would expect that the isolation of plantation blacks would result in inbreeding (endogamy), in fact blacks were scrupulously exogamous. While members of the plantation-owning families not infrequently married first- and second cousins, blacks almost invariably mar-

ried outside the family.

Records of the Freedmen's Bureau show that these patterns persisted in the Reconstruction period. Still other records reveal that they held among blacks living in New York City ghettos in 1905 and 1925. To take a single fact: out of nearly 14,000 black families described in Harlem in 1925, only 32 consisted of a single woman under 30 and three or more children.

"The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom" is difficult reading because Professor Gutman belabors the reader with data. It may be right for him to do so, because it takes almost an effort of will to believe him and to change one's preconceptions. Yet this book is abundantly rewarding, if only because of many poignant records of familial love. Some of the messages between blacks who have been separated — usually by sale of husband from wife or children from parents — are so moving as to be almost unbearable.

Perhaps the most important assertion in "The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom" is that all along we have been looking at Afro-American slavery from the wrong end. We have been studying what white people did to (or for) blacks, not at what the blacks did for themselves in an alien and hostile environment.

The message of Gutman's book is similar to that already presented in a different context by Eugene Genovese's "Roll Jordan Roll: The World the Slaves Made"; that in spite of discouragement and handicaps, Afro-American slaves created in the United States a unique culture of their own, with their own myths, their own music, their own philosophy, their own morality, their own social structure.

Note that this study ends in 1825. Perhaps today the black family is in process of fragmentation, at least in northern cities. But if so, this is, Gutman shows, a new situation, not a legacy of slavery.

Henry Wilkinson Bragdon is the author of "History of a Free People."



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Make a potpourri and enjoy the sweet smell of success

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts

When I was a teen-ager, my family lived in a home which boasted a large lantana tree in the backyard. At certain periods of the year it would be heavy with white blossoms — and on still, warm evenings the fragrance of the blossoms would drift into the house. We delighted in it.

At this time, too, a neighbor would ask if she could spread a sheet or blanket under our tree to collect the falling petals. Wiser than we, she would gather in that fragrance to sweeten her living room with the scents of summer for many months thereafter.

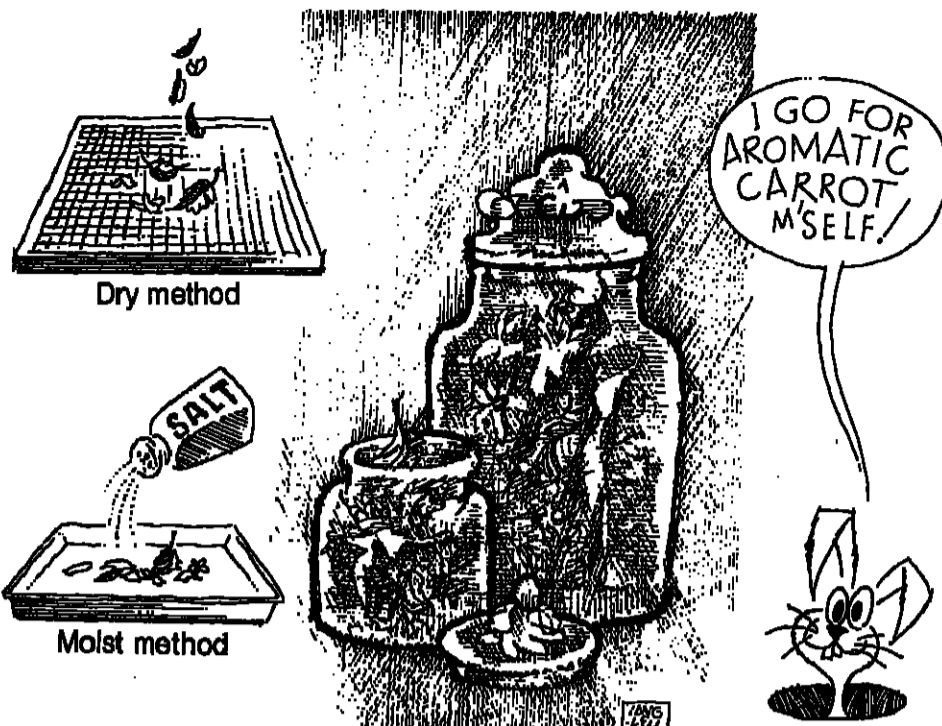
In the years since World War II, the ready availability of artificial scents and canned air fresheners has seen the once widely practiced art of potpourri-making decline. My neighbor was an exception to the rule. But now there are signs of a resurgence as folks reach back to sample some of the better things of "grandmother's day" — potpourri, among them.

Moist or dry method

There are two methods of making potpourri — dry and moist. The former is the most straightforward, but the moist method results in greater fragrance.

To make a dry potpourri, gather in whatever petals and/or fragrant leaves you have and spread them one layer thick on a flat surface, such as an old window screen. Leave them to dry in a warm, airy room or porch but keep them out of direct sunlight. When crackly dry, they are ready to use in whatever mix or recipe you fancy.

Lacking a screen, spread the petals on newspaper. They will still dry readily enough. Or you can place the petals on a



baking tray and place in a 110 degree F. oven for 2 to 2½ hours to get the same result.

Store the dried petals, mixed with a little fragrance fixative, in sealed jars until needed. The two most common fixatives, gum benzoin and orris root, are available in most chemists or natural food centers. Use about one ounce of the powdered or chopped fixative to two quarts of potpourri.

It is essential that the petals and leaves be thoroughly dry as a slightly moist condition will allow mildew to get in. This will quickly eliminate the fragrance, in which case the potpourri will be useful

only on the compost heap.

To mature properly, a newly mixed potpourri should be kept in a sealed container for about six weeks. This allows the scents to blend properly; and what often starts out as a slightly musty odor becomes the sweet-smelling fragrance desired.

The moist method requires spreading the petals or leaves on a tray in the shade and lightly sprinkling them with salt each day for about a week (longer if the weather is cool). The petals are ready when they are limp and leathery to the feel.

Now add the fixative — 1 ounce to 2 quarts of petals — and any of several

spices you might fancy. Storax, allspice and calamus are recommended. Dried wood shavings are a great addition, too. Finally, add grated lemon rind.

Best kept in jars

Take an earthenware jar or vase and place a layer of the salted petals or leaves on the bottom and sprinkle with spices. Repeat the process until the ingredients are used up.

Now stir the mixture well every day for three or four weeks, by which time it should have matured enough for use. If the potpourri dries out, restore it by adding a little lavender water or essential oil.

Potpourri is best kept in jars. Simply remove the lids whenever you wish the fragrance to permeate the room. The way the potpourri lasts considerably longer than if left exposed to the air.

Pick the petals and aromatic leaves of your choosing in the early morning. This is when the volatile, fragrant oils that give a plant its scent are at their peak. While you can use spent flowers, the best potpourris come from flowers that are picked before they are fully open.

Rose petals are the world's favorite and make up the bulk of most potpourris. Modern hybrid roses are well-scented but the old strains, such as Persian, cabbage, moss, and damask varieties, are the most fragrant.

Experiment with the fragrances available in your neck of the woods. Look beyond just the roses and the lavender in garden mints, geranium leaves, pine needles, and a whole lot more. With potpourris, let your nose be your guide.

Many of the potpourri ingredients, not available in your own garden, will be available at chemists or natural food stores.

Some ideas for wine substitutes — do you know a better one?

By the food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The number of published recipes including wine as an ingredient has increased to such an extent that people often ask what to use as a wine substitute. They want to try a certain dish, but don't know whether to leave out the wine, or put something else in its place.

The first answer to this question is to substitute something for the whole recipe. Find a similar one that doesn't use wine. There's no reason to substitute for wine in a chicken recipe, for example, when there are so many good ways to cook chicken without it.

However, there are occasions when a substitute is needed — perhaps for a special ethnic dish, in a menu that is otherwise appealing, or because the recipe on a package involves spe-

cial directions for cooking the product.

Unfortunately, since each recipe calling for wine is quite different, no one substitute can possibly do for all. There are some solutions, however, which I have received from Monitor readers, and from other food editors interested in the subject. A small list is the result. If you have suggestions add please send them to the Monitor.

The first general point is not to attempt a substitution for a recipe requiring a large amount of wine. If it is a major ingredient, the flavor of the substitute would change the dish into something different that might not be enjoyable. So in such a case, try another recipe.

Several food editors suggest using lemon or lime juice in any or all recipes calling for small amounts of wine. Others have varying ideas which should be tried with caution, con-

sidering the flavor and taste preferences of your own family. Here they are.

For sherry and light wines: Use equal quantities of lemon juice or chicken bouillon, or equal amounts of lemon juice combined with celery water, made by boiling leaves and coarse celery stalks.

In Chinese and other recipes requiring small amounts of light wine such as one or two tablespoons, plain water will usually do when the recipe includes other fairly strong seasonings such as soy sauce. Both wine and a substitute may be omitted altogether if the liquid is not necessary to produce a gravy or sauce.

For white wines with fish: Many recipes call for fish poached or cooked in white wine and the cook must realize that to substitute an ingredient for a large amount of wine will result in a dish with a completely different flavor.

However, if you have a fish recipe requiring several cups of white wine and you want to use the recipe because of the cooking method or some other reason, substitute an equal amount of bottled clam juice or fish stock.

Some use white grape juice for fish. Others say it is too sweet. Taste the white grape juice first, and see if you think you'd like its flavor with the other ingredients.

For red wines: Keeping in mind the flavor combinations of the other ingredients, try substituting apple juice or grape juice for red wines. The flavor will definitely not be the same, so some experimenting may be called for.

All the citrus juices — orange, grapefruit, lemon, or lime are good in cases where a hot flavor will blend with other seasonings used. Orange juice with an added bit of grated orange rind is better in mince meat than rum, one reader writes.

Cranberry juice, diluted slightly, is good in marinating and barbecue recipes. It can also be combined with lemon juice. Cranberry juice has been recommended as excellent for pot roasts and stews, with the idea that the new berries tenderize the meat.

Ginger ale is recommended for some baked and roasted meats, in recipes that call for baking a leg of lamb with champagne or white wine. This is a matter of personal taste. In my opinion, adding ginger ale could do nothing to improve the flavor and there are other more reliable and interesting ways of cooking lamb, such as with rosemary and thyme, or other herb combinations.

For desserts: Ginger ale goes very well, here, and is fine over fruit cocktail or drained fruit. Other carbonated beverages may be used for fresh or canned fruit desserts in place of wine.

Grenadine, which is a liquid form of sugar made from pomegranate juice, and is brilliant scarlet in color, is free from any trace of alcohol and is excellent as a sweetening agent and dessert topping.

P. R.

Raspberries and recipes remembered

By Florence M. MacPhail
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

While there were many different kinds of berries on the home farm, it was on dad's "other farm" where wild raspberries were the most plentiful, and where they ripened during the summer school holiday season.

It was my task to pick enough berries for lunch. The raspberries were plentiful for the stalks had a good cleared space on an old wood road. By the time I had a "picking pan" full and returned to the camp my brothers had started a fire in the camp stove and were cooking trout in an ancient fry pan.

As I went back into the woods for the large leaves of moss-wood for "napkins" a startled partridge hen excitedly warned her brood of tiny chickens to separate themselves and hide

under leaves or camouflage themselves in bark peeling.

With rock and sugar maples, white and yellow birch, and large spruce trees in back of us we sat under a beechnut tree in front of the little cabin. We pushed our knives and three-tined forks into the gravel to remove any rust and wiped them with leaves.

Our drinking mugs and plates were graniteware that had been washed in the spring water. Our menu was home-made bread and butter; brook trout fried in butter; milk; and wild raspberries with cream and sugar.

After "tidying up" the three of us went berry-picking. It took little time to fill all the containers. The berries were so ripe they practically fell off in our hands. The stalks were tall for easy picking.

Some of the berries provided a part of the evening meal at home. The rest were made

into watermelon or jam for the winter.

Two-Minute Raspberry Jam

2½ cups sugar
4 cups raspberries
Heat sugar in oven. Place raspberries in kettle on stove and stir. Add hot sugar. Stir well and boil two minutes. Seal while hot in sterilized jars.

Raspberry-Cherry Conserve

3 cups sour cherries
3 cups raspberries
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup nutmeats

Cook cherries in a small amount of water, about half a cup, until skins are tender. Add raspberries and sugar. Cook until thick and clear. Stir in nuts 5 minutes before removing from heat. Pour in sterilized jars.

Helping children learn the fun of sharing

By Eloise T. Lee

When a very young child acts like a me-first-er or a me-most-er, no one is especially surprised. But if a teen-ager or an adult continues to focus attention upon his own wants, we are tempted to employ the old-fashioned but apt word, "spoiled."

The prevention and the cure is learning to share:

- Share things. Sisters and brothers and playmates can learn to share the same toys quite happily if overzealous parents don't duplicate every item. But if fighting should ensue over some one toy, reason with the children about how they can take turns. Give one party favor (with contents sufficient for two children) to two little guests, helping them choose the contents alternately.

- Share conversation. Include the children by asking them questions, by remarks of particular interest to them, by listening to what they say.

- Share attention. If you must devote

lots of time to a new baby, for example, involve your other children in helping. (I can still remember stretching up to help "carry" my new little sister as my mother transported her from high chair to crib. How needed I felt!)

Share your children with their grandparents and other relatives. If the grandparents long for a visit from you and your

alternatives have been presented, ask, "What is the kindest decision we can make?"

- Share the feeling of security. Let children know what their ancestors have done for them, what you expect them to do for succeeding generations. Don't permit them to sacrifice future good for momentary satisfactions.

- Share time. As one of the most valued resources in our society, a gift of time by you to your children or by them to you advances selflessness.

- Share precious thoughts. Let children know what inspiration brings you joy and comfort; love the beautiful thoughts they share with you. Memorize together a poem, a Bible verse, a bit of insightful prose against some future need.

- Share chores, share adventures, share friendships — the list goes on and on, hinting at some of the ways in which you can teach a child the secret of happiness: giving.



By John F. Weisman
A gift of time for a child

Parent and child

children, consider whether your children's preference for relaxing at home or going where they want to go teaches them to be unselfish.

- Share decisionmaking. Sometimes think aloud in the presence of children to help them understand how the rights and needs of others influence your reasoning. Let the children state their preferences, but let them know that others, too, deserve consideration. When various al-

British technicians: A for analysis, C-minus for application

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science
Monitor

Talk to a businessman who hires more than a dozen highly qualified technicians each year for his firm and he says he has to hire many "experts" from outside the United Kingdom. What he confirms, then, is the recent criticism that British universities are not turning out

enough science and technology students.

In fact, the Department of Education and Science recently admitted that many thousand science places are "going begging," and that both polytechnics and universities have empty places in science and engineering.

Talk to the same American businessman, and he is quick to acknowledge that those he hires who have recently graduated from a British univer-

sity are particularly good in mathematics and extremely well taught in English.

"While our work is very technical," he explains, "what we finally come down to is a written report. And we may have to turn to the United States and other European countries for technicians, but you can't fault the English and their training in how to synthesize and analyze on paper."

Yet, when one talks with other business persons, particularly those who have come through the British fee-paying school system, they argue that the reason there are openings in science and technology is that the teaching both in high school and the university level is much too theoretical; that students do not learn about application of ideas and are not encouraged to think of the practical application of what they are studying.

There must be some truth in the charge of inadequate training, as the Secretary of State for Education and Science admitted recently to a conference of science writers that it is important that Britain improve science training and keep in closer contact with industry.

As she stated it, "One of our national weaknesses is that we are stronger on basic research than on its industrial application."

A visit to a particularly well equipped comprehensive high school brought about the observation by a student planning a career in engineering, "I go here to school because of the equipment and the teachers. We even test things out in the labs, and at my last school they never let you do that."

We walked along farther looking in on science classes, and then she concluded as though she'd been talking it all over with the businessmen and secretary of state:

"What's the point of doing science if you don't learn how to improve something?"

What, indeed?



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Nous sommes en train de détruire notre eau

[Extraits traduits d'un article paraissant à la page 16]

L'humanité se trouve au seuil d'une situation inattendue et extrêmement sérieuse : un manque d'eau mondial. Selon les dernières prévisions, les quelques prochaines décennies connaîtront une pénurie croissante d'eau suffisamment pure pour être potable, pour permettre de laver et pour irriguer les cultures.

Ces prédictions sont inattendues à cause des énormes quantités d'eau qui s'étendent à la surface de la terre — soit environ 1 350 000 km³ en tout. Toutefois, la population mondiale en expansion, qui utilise de plus en plus d'eau par personne et en pollue encore davantage, a commencé à épuiser la réserve d'eau douce de la terre.

La grande sécheresse du Sahel de 1974, les manques d'eau actuels des Etats-Unis, de la Chine, de l'Asie du sud-est et de parties de l'Europe représentent d'une manière frappante les risques de manque d'eau. Mais la pollution de l'eau est le facteur le plus important qui limite l'approvisionnement en eau. « L'utilisation de l'eau pour disposer des déchets humains, industriels et agricoles continue à être ce qui restreint principalement les approvisionnements en eau propre », a déclaré récemment le Programme de l'Environnement des Nations Unies.

Puis que 99 % de toute l'eau de la planète est soit salée soit renfermée dans les calottes de glace des pôles. Seulement le dixième d'un pour cent de cette eau coule sous forme d'eau douce dans les cours d'eau de la terre ou est contenu dans les lacs, les étangs et les flaques d'eau. Six fois cette quantité d'eau douce s'infiltre grâce à des cours souterrains ou est renfermée dans des réservoirs souterrains. Mais cela ne fait que les six dixièmes d'un pour cent de l'approvisionnement total de la planète en eau.

« Il y a deux façons d'interpréter ces chiffres », observe Russell Peterson, ancien chef du Conseil de la Qualité de l'Environnement des Etats-Unis. « L'une est de considérer combien est mince la durée d'existence de notre eau, et, de se demander quelle quantité plus grande de population et

d'industrialisation notre réserve d'eau peut supporter. La seconde est de noter combien nous gaspillons et combien peu de notre réserve potentielle nous utilisons réellement... »

Pour comprendre la portée du problème de l'eau et le rôle crucial de la pollution, il est nécessaire de se rendre compte du cycle naturel de l'eau.

Chaque année, 28 % de l'eau de la terre, environ 98 000 km³, s'évapore dans l'air. Un quart de cette quantité tombe ensuite sur les continents sous forme de pluie, grésil, grêle ou neige. Mais la plus grande partie de cette précipitation retourne rapidement dans l'atmosphère, soit par évaporation, soit comme ruissellement de la transpiration des plantes. Beaucoup de ce qui reste s'écoule vers la mer. Il est soit transporté par les fleuves, soit il poursuit son chemin sous terre, selon les estimations faites par Malin Falkenmark et Gunnar Lindh, hydrologistes suédois, dans le livre *L'eau pour un monde assouffi*.

L'écoulement vers la mer représente encore beaucoup d'eau. Mais il n'est pas facilement capté par l'homme.

La quantité d'eau douce dans laquelle l'humanité peut plonger est seulement d'environ 2 900 km³ (un cube d'eau de 14,5 km de côté) par an. C'est encore une quantité assez grande d'eau — suffisamment pour couvrir 2 400 m² sur une hauteur de 33 cm pour chaque personne vivant sur la terre aujourd'hui. Mais il n'est pas pratique d'épuiser totalement les fleuves du monde.

A vue de nez, les experts suédois disent que jusqu'à 10 % des ressources totales d'eau peuvent être facilement utilisées. Entre 10 et 20 % peuvent être mises en utilisation grâce à un planning minutieux, mais le coût commence à augmenter rapidement. Quand la cote de 20 % est atteinte, l'approvisionnement d'eau commence à dominer tous les autres facteurs dans l'organisation du développement social et économique, soutiennent les experts suédois.

Prenant en considération la croissance de la population et les besoins croissants de l'irrigation, les deux hydrologistes calculent

que, en l'an 2000, la cote de 20 % aura été atteinte comme moyenne mondiale. En raison des différences dans les moyennes de chute de pluie et de population, certaines contrées ont déjà commencé à subir des limitations importantes d'eau alors que d'autres régions ont encore une période de grâce.

L'Asie, par exemple, a déjà dépassé la cote de 20 %. L'Europe et l'Afrique devraient dépasser cette cote vers la fin du siècle. Quelques alarmants qu'ils soient, ces calculs ne prennent pas encore en considération la pollution de l'eau.

Nous en avons un exemple en Europe, où certaines des plages de la Côte d'Azur sont parfumées à l'aube pour contrebalancer la pollution des polluants. En raison des problèmes de pollution existant là-bas, la Commission économique de l'Europe a annoncé : « L'alimentation en eau est déjà devenue un facteur principal limitant l'expansion des approvisionnements en énergie et la croissance de l'industrie et de l'agriculture. »

Le fait est que la contamination de l'eau par l'homme a augmenté même plus vite que son taux de consommation. Prenez 10 % de l'eau d'un fleuve, polluez-le et retournez le déchet dans le fleuve et le résultat est une dégradation significative de la qualité de l'eau de ce fleuve. Cela est facilement illustré en versant un quart de verre d'eau sale dans deux verres d'eau pure.

Aux Etats-Unis, si l'eau contient jusqu'à 1/100 d'eau d'égout brute, elle est considérée comme impropre à la consommation et doit être traitée avant de pouvoir être utilisée pour être bue. Quand l'eau effluente d'une usine de pâte à papier est diluée de 95 % elle tue les plantes aquatiques en trois à cinq jours, ainsi que l'a démontré le Dr E. D. P. Marchullonene, un savant lituanien. Et certains produits chimiques présentent un risque pour la santé même avec des degrés moindres de concentration.

Des usines compliquées de traitement des eaux situées le long du Bas Rhin prennent de l'eau polluée qui ressemble à de l'échec notre

et la purifient. Mais le degré de pollution de la rivière a atteint un point tel que d'autres améliorations des usines de traitement ne peuvent compenser une plus grande détérioration de la qualité de l'eau du fleuve ; tel est l'avertissement du Prof. H. Sonthelmer de l'université de Karlsruhe.

Entre-temps, au Soudan, une jeune fille Nikobo doit aller chercher de l'eau pour sa famille deux fois par jour dans un bûche bossé de 18 l. Il lui faut huit heures pour faire les deux voyages. Et parce que l'eau est souvent contaminée, la famille est souvent malade, selon les travailleurs envoyés sur place par l'UNICEF.

C'est ainsi que les déchets humains et industriels présentent une menace croissante pour l'approvisionnement du monde en eau potable.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, plusieurs pays riches ont commencé à faire des campagnes vigoureuses pour nettoyer leurs eaux. Mais le processus est coûteux et lent.

Si le progrès est lent dans les pays riches, avance à pas de tortue dans les pays pauvres. Le point de convergence des programmes internationaux a été de creuser des puits et d'installer des canalisations afin de fournir aux populations de l'eau propre. Le traitement des eaux d'égout, en raison du coût supplémentaire et de la difficulté qu'il y a à éduquer les gens à en comprendre la valeur, a été vite expédié.

Pour toutes ces raisons, les attitudes courantes au sujet de l'eau doivent changer. Ainsi que M. Peterson l'exprime : « La leçon fondamentale à tirer des diverses mésaventures de l'humanité ayant trait à l'eau est que l'eau n'est pas une simple ressource passive, à extraire et à développer comme bon nous semble ; c'est aussi une force dynamique poursuivant son chemin à partir du ciel, à travers la terre et retournant à la mer sous des circuits qui étaient antiques avant que l'homme ne paraisse sur la terre. Nous devons apprendre à respecter sa fonction comme un constituant intégral des processus de notre terre, et nous adapter à cette fonction. »

Wir verseuchen unser Wasser

[Übersetzte Auszüge aus dem auf Seite 16 erscheinenden Artikel.]

Die Menschheit befindet sich an der Schwelle einer unerwarteten und höchst gefährlichen Situation — einer Wasserknappheit. In der ganzen Welt. Genaß der letzten Vorhersagen für die nächsten paar Jahrzehnte soll das Wasser, das zum Trinken, Waschen und zur Bewässerung der Felder rein genug ist, immer knapper werden.

Diese Voraussagen sind unerwartet wegen der ungeheuren Wassermengen — insgesamt über 1 350 000 km³ —, die die Erde umspülen. Trotz allem hat die rapide zunehmende Bevölkerung, die pro Person immer mehr Wasser verbraucht und noch viel mehr verschmutzt, begonnen, den Vorrat der Welt an Frischwasser zu überfordern.

Die große Dürre von 1974 in der Sahel in Afrika, die gegenwärtige Wasserknappheit in den Vereinigten Staaten, in China, Südostasien und Teilen Europas veranschaulichen die Gefahren, die der Mangel an Wasser mit sich bringt. Wasserverschmutzung ist der wichtigste Faktor, der die Wasserversorgung einschränkt. « Die Benutzung von Wasser zur Beschäftigung von menschlichen, industriellen und landwirtschaftlichen

Abwässerungen, wie auch die Abwässerungen, die in die Wasserreserven fließen, sind ein ernstes Problem », wurde kürzlich in Zusammenhang mit dem Umweltprogramm der Vereinten Nationen erklärt.

Von all dem Wasser auf unserem Planeten sind über 99 Prozent entweder salzhaltig oder im Polargebiet eingeschlossen. Nur 0,1 Prozent fließt als frisches Wasser in den Flüssen der Welt oder befindet sich in den Seen, Teichen oder Tümpeln. Sochmal so viel frisches Wasser sickert durch unterirdische Läufe oder hat sich in unterirdischen Reservoiren angesammelt. Doch dies macht noch immer nur 0,6 Prozent des gesamten Wasservorrats in der Welt aus.

« Man kann diese Zahlen auf zweierlei Weise auslegen », bemerkt Russell Peterson, ehemaliger Vorsitzender des US-Rates, der sich mit der Umweltbeschaffenheit befaßt. « Einerseits kann man darüber nachdenken, wie unzureichend unsere währliche Lebensader ist, und sich

fragen, wieviel mehr Menschen und Industrialisierung unser Wasservorrat versorgen kann. Oder man kann sein Augenmerk darauf richten, wieviel Wasser wir verschwenden und wie wenig wir unseren möglichen Vorrat wirklich anzupfen... »

Um den Umfang dieses Problems und die bedeutende Rolle der Verschmutzung zu verstehen, muß man sich über den natürlichen Kreislauf des Wassers klar sein.

Jedes Jahr verdunsten 28 Prozent des Wassers auf der Welt — ungefähr 98 000 km³. Ein Viertel hiervon fällt dann als Regen, Graupeln, Hagel oder Schnee auf das Land. Aber von diesem Niederschlag kehrt der größte Teil sofort wieder in die Atmosphäre zurück, entweder durch Verdunstung oder als Ergebnis der Transpiration der Pflanzen. Das übrige fließt zum großen Teil ins Meer zurück — entweder in Flüssen oder es versickert im Erdboden und bahnt sich dort seinen Weg —, erklären Malin Falkenmark und Gunnar Lindh, schwedische Hydrologen, in dem Buch « Wasser für eine darbenende Welt ».

Es fließt immer noch viel Wasser ins Meer. Aber es ist nicht leicht, von den Meeresfluten einfließen zu lassen.

Das Frischwasser, das die Menschheit schöpfen kann, beträgt nur etwa 2900 km³ im Jahr (ein Wasserviertel, dessen Seiten je 14,5 km messen). Dies ist immer noch eine ziemlich große Wassermenge — sie reicht aus, um damit für jeden Menschen auf der Erde heute ohne Fläche von 2400 m², 33 cm tief, zu bedecken. Es ist jedoch nicht praktisch, die Flüsse der Welt völlig austrocknen zu lassen.

Über den Damm gepöblt, sagen die schwedischen Experten, können ohne weiteres 10 Prozent des gesamten Wasservorrats verbraucht werden. Zwischen 10 und 20 Prozent können bei gründlicher Planung genutzt werden, aber die Kosten beginnen dann schnell zu steigen. Wenn die 20-Prozent-Grenze erreicht ist, beginnt beim Planen von sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Vorhaben der Wasservorrat alle anderen Faktoren zu überlagern, behaupten die schwedischen Experten.

Die beiden Hydrologen rechnen, daß, wenn man den Bevölkerungszuwachs und die erforderliche umfangreichere Bewässerung in Betracht zieht, bis zum Jahre 2000 die 20-Prozent-Grenze durchschnittlich in der Welt erreicht sein werde. Wegen der unterschiedlichen Niederschlagsmenge und Bevölkerungsdichte sind einige Gebiete bereits jetzt von größerer Wasserknappheit betroffen, während andere Gebiete noch eine Gadenfrist haben.

Asien z. B. hat bereits die 20-Prozent-Grenze überschritten. Europa und Afrika sollten sie bis zur Jahrhundertwende überschritten haben. Wie alarmierend dies auch ist, diese Rechnungen berücksichtigen noch nicht die Wasserverschmutzung.

Ein Beispiel hierfür ist Europa, wo so mancher Strand an der Riviera bei Tagesanbruch parfümiert wird, um den durch die Verschmutzung hervorgerufenen Gestank zu verdecken. « Der Wasservorrat hat sich bereits als einer der Hauptfaktoren erwiesen, der einen Ausbau der Energieversorgung und ein Wachstum der Industrie und Landwirtschaft begrenzt », gab der europäische Wirtschaftsrat bekannt.

Tatsache ist, daß die Menschen das Wasser noch schlechter verwerten als die Tiere. Wenn wir 10 Prozent des Wassers eines Flusses nehmen, es verschmutzen und dann wieder zurückgüssen, wäre das Resultat eine erheblich herabgesetzte Qualität jenes Flusses. Dies läßt sich leicht veranschaulichen, wenn man ein Viertel Glas schmutzigen Wassers mit zwei Glas reinen Wassers vermischt.

Wenn in den Vereinigten Staaten das Wasser soviel wie ein Tausendstel rohen Abwassers enthält, wird es als unbenutzbar betrachtet; es muß zuerst behandelt werden, ehe es als Trinkwasser benutzt werden kann. Wenn die Abwasser einer Papiermühle um 85 Prozent verdünnt werden, töten sie innerhalb von drei bis fünf Tagen Wasserpflanzen, wie Dr. E. D. P. Marchullonene, ein Wissenschaftler aus Litauen, darlegt. Und einige Chemikalien sind selbst in niedrigerer Konzentration gesundheitsgefährlich.

In hochentwickelten Anlagen zur Abwasser-

reinigung am Niederrhein wird verunreinigtes Wasser, das wie schwarze Tinte aussieht, geklärt. Doch das Ausmaß der Verschmutzung des Flusses hat den Punkt erreicht, wo eine weitere Verbesserung der Kläranlagen den zunehmenden Verfall der Qualität des Flusses nicht mehr gewachsen ist, warnt Prof. H. Sonthelmer von der Universität Karlsruhe.

Inzwischen muß ein kleines Nkobo-Mädchen im Sudan zweimal am Tag in einem zerbeulten 16-Liter-Kanister Wasser für seine Familie holen. Dazu braucht es acht Stunden. Und da das Wasser oft verseucht ist, ist die Familie häufig krank, wie Angestellte der UNICEF berichten.

Auf diese Weise stellen menschliche und industrielle Abwässer eine allgemeine Gefahr für die Versorgung der Welt mit Trinkwasser dar. Innerhalb der letzten zehn Jahre hat die Reihe von bemitelten Ländern latitragte Schritte unternommen, um ihre Gewässer zu reinigen. Es ist jedoch ein kostspieliger und langsamer Vorgang.

Und wenn in reichen Ländern der Fortschritt langsam ist, so vollzieht er sich in armen Ländern im Schnecken tempo. Die internationalen Programme haben sich darauf konzentriert, Brunnen zu bohren und Leitungen zu legen, um die Menschen mit reinem Wasser zu versorgen. Abwasserklärung wurde wegen der zusätzlichen Kosten und der Schwierigkeit, den Menschen deren Wert klarzumachen, ganz außer acht gelassen.

Aus diesen Gründen muß die gegenwärtige Einstellung zum Wasser sich ändern. Russell Peterson sagt es so treffend: « Die grundsätzliche Lektion, die wir Menschen aus unseren verschiedenen Mifgeschicken in bezug auf das Wasser lernen müssen, ist, daß das Wasser nicht eine lediglich passive Versorgungsquelle ist, die wir nach Gutdünken nutzen und entwickeln können; es ist auch eine dynamische Kraft; es nimmt seinen Weg vom Himmel über das Land und zurück zur See; und zwar in Wasserläufen, die bereits uralt waren, noch ehe der Mensch auf der Erde erschien. Wir müssen lernen, seine Funktion als einen integralen Teil der Vorgänge auf unserer Erde zu respektieren und uns dieser Funktion anzupassen. »

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Pourquoi craindre le mauvais temps ?

Nous cessons de craindre le mauvais temps quand nous apprenons que Dieu ne crée pas de forces mauvaises.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que le mal est l'absence du bien. Parce qu'en réalité Dieu est omniprésent, Il remplit déjà tout l'espace. Lui qui est l'Amour divin. Sachez cela et vous anéantirez le pouvoir supposé du mal et prouverez que des choses telles que le mauvais temps ne peuvent faire aucun mal à l'homme.

Christ Jésus donna la preuve que nous ne devrions pas être affectés par les tempêtes. Un soir ses disciples s'embarquèrent sur la mer de Galilée, songeant sans doute aux événements mémorables de cet après-midi-là, quand ils virent Jésus nourrir cinq mille personnes avec moins de nourriture qu'il n'en eût fallu pour les nourrir eux-mêmes. Tout à coup une tempête se leva, ne venant apparemment de nulle part. Elle les fit dévier de leur route et ils eurent peur. Jésus, complètement maître de lui, partit du rivage en marchant sur les flots et quand Il fut arrivé jusqu'à eux, Il leur dit : « Rassurez-vous, c'est moi ; n'ayez pas peur ! » La com-

préhension supérieure qu'il avait de la véritable substance spirituelle de l'univers apporta à cette situation un calme profond et une domination totale. Le vide du sens mortel — la croyance dans le pouvoir des forces matérielles — fut comblé par la compréhension de ce qu'est l'Amour divin. Le vent cessa.

Possédons-nous le même pouvoir ? Oui. Grâce à notre compréhension de la Science Chrétienne — et grâce au pouvoir du Christ — nous pouvons apprendre à démontrer l'omnipotence de Dieu et l'impuissance du mal.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, définit le « Christ » comme « la manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée ». A mesure que nous prenons mieux conscience du grand amour de Dieu envers nous, nous pouvons être parfaitement en paix, ne craignant pas les intempéries.

Ouragans, tempêtes, tremblements de terre, éruptions volcaniques, sécheresses — tout ce qui paraît nuisible — sont en réalité des croyances matérielles mortelles, non

des réalités dans le domaine de notre existence véritable, qui est entièrement spirituelle. Maintes fois, des personnages de la Bible, tels que Noé, Joseph, Elie, Paul, et bien entendu Jésus, ont prouvé que le mauvais temps ne pouvait nuire à l'homme créé par Dieu.

Nous avons toutefois besoin de prier et de le faire conformément à notre compréhension la plus profonde de l'univers parfait de Dieu, qui inclut l'homme. L'époque à laquelle nous vivons a commencé à percevoir la nature mentale de la réalité, et le manque de substantialité de la matière. Nous tournons-nous encore vers la matière pour savoir quel est l'état des choses ? Consultons-nous la température pour savoir s'il est malsain ou agréable de sortir ? Sommes-nous convaincus de ne pouvoir nous occuper de nos activités normales parce qu'il neige, ou qu'il pleut, ou qu'il vente ? Nous inquiétons-nous du manque de pluie pour les récoltes, ou d'une trop grande abondance de pluie pour les récoltes ?

Nous devrions nous tourner vers Dieu et nous en remettre à Lui. Mrs. Eddy dit

dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne : « Les objets perçus par les sens physiques n'ont pas la réalité de la substance. Ils ne sont que ce que la croyance mortelle les appelle. La matière, le péché et la mortalité perdent toute conscience supposée ou toute prétention à la vie ou existence, à mesure que les mortels se dépouillent d'un faux sens de vie, de substance et d'intelligence. Mais l'homme spirituel et éternel n'est pas affecté par ces phases de la mortalité. »

La paix de l'homme est indestructible. Nous pouvons le prouver chaque jour, quel que soit le temps qu'il fait.

« Matthieu 14:27 ; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », p. 583 ; Science et Santé, p. 311.

« Christian Science (à l'ancien allemand) »

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en trois langues : en anglais, en français et en allemand. Elle est publiée par la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Warum sollten wir uns vor dem Wetter fürchten?

Wenn wir lernen, daß Gott nicht der Schöpfer böser Kräfte ist, verlieren wir unsere Furcht vor dem Wetter.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß das Böse die Abwesenheit des Guten ist. Da Gott in Wirklichkeit allgegenwärtig ist, erfüllt Er, die göttliche Liebe, bereits allen Raum. Sind wir uns dieser Tatsache bewußt, machen wir die vermeintliche Macht des Bösen null und nichtig und beweisen, daß so etwas wie das Wetter dem Menschen keinen Schaden zufügen kann.

Christus Jesus bewies, daß Stürme uns nichts anzuhängen brauchen. Seine Jünger

fuhren eines Abends mit einem Schiff auf das Galliläische Meer hinaus. Zweifellos waren sie noch von den bedeutungsvollen Ereignissen jenes Nachmittags erfüllt, die sie hatten gesehen, wie Jesus fünftausend Menschen mit weniger Nahrung speiste, als die Jünger für sich selbst benötigt hätten. Plötzlich kam, scheinbar aus dem Nichts, ein Sturm auf. Ihr Schiff wurde vom Kurs abgetrieben, und sie ängstigten sich. Jesus war völlig Herr der Situation, er ging vom Ufer über die Wellen und sagte, als er sie erreichte: « Seid getrost, ich bin's; fürchtet euch nicht! » Jesu überragendes Verständnis von der wahren, geistigen Substanz des Universums bewirkte, daß es ganz still wurde und die Situation wieder völlig unter Kontrolle war. Die Leere des sterblichen Sinnes — der Glaube an die Macht materieller Kräfte — war von dem Verständnis der göttlichen Liebe erfüllt. Der Wind legte sich.

Haben wir die gleiche Macht? Ja, wir haben sie. Durch das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft — und durch die Macht des Christus — können wir lernen, die Allmacht Gottes und die Machtlosigkeit des Bösen zu beweisen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, definiert „Christus“ folgendermaßen: „Die göttliche Offenbarung Gottes, die zum Fleisch kommt, um den fleischgewordenen Irrtum zu zerstören.“ Wenn wir von der großen Liebe, die Gott zu uns hat, stärker bewußt werden, können wir völligen Frieden finden, und wir werden schlechte Wetterbedingungen nicht fürchten.

Hurrikane, Unwetter, Erdbeben, Vulkanausbrüche, Dürren — alles, was uns offenbar Schaden zufügt — sind eigentlich

sterbliche, materielle Annahmen und nicht Wirklichkeiten im Bereich unseres wahren Daseins, das völlig geistig ist. Die Menschen, von denen die Bibel uns berichtet — wie Noah, Joseph, Elia, Paulus und natürlich auch Jesus —, haben immer wieder bewiesen, daß schlechtes Wetter dem von Gott geschaffenen Menschen nichts anhaben kann.

Wir müssen allerdings beten, und zwar müssen wir mit unserem tiefsten Verständnis von Gottes vollkommenem Universum beten, das den Menschen einschließt. Unsere Zeit hat einen ersten Schimmer von der mentalen Natur der Wirklichkeit und der Substanzlosigkeit der Materie erhascht. Erwarten wir immer noch, daß die Materie uns über den Stand der Dinge unterrichtet? Fragen wir das Thermometer, wann es angenehm oder für unsere Gesundheit zuträglich ist, nach draußen zu gehen? Sind wir überzeugt, daß wir unseren üblichen Tätigkeiten nicht nachgehen können, weil es regnet, regnet oder windig ist? Machen wir uns Sorgen, weil die Feldfrüchte zu wenig oder zu viel Regen bekommen?

Wir sollten auf Gott schauen und Seiner Fürsorge vertrauen. Mrs. Eddy sagt im

Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die durch die materiellen Sinne erkannten Dinge haben nicht die Wirklichkeit der Substanz. Sie sind nur das, was die sterbliche Annahme sie nennt. Wenn die Sterblichen ihren falschen Sinn von Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz ablegen, verlieren Materie, Sünde und Sterblichkeit jedes vermeintliche Bewußtsein oder jeden Anspruch auf Leben oder Dasein. Aber der geistige, ewige Mensch wird von diesen Phasen der Sterblichkeit nicht berührt.“

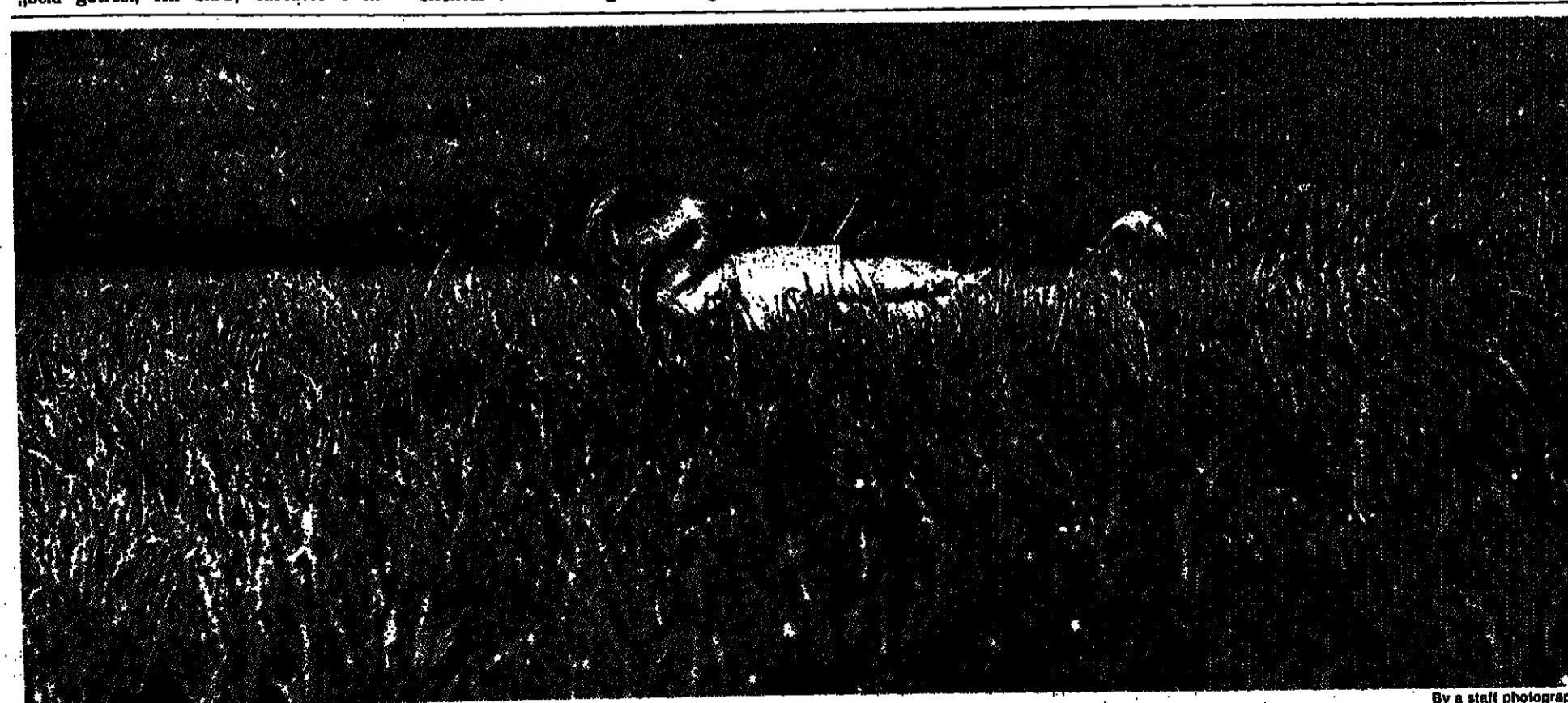
Der Frieden des Menschen ist unantastbar. Wir können dies jeden Tag beweisen — ganz gleich, wie das Wetter ist.

« Matthieu 14:27 ; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 583 ; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 311. »

« Christian Science (in altem Deutsch) »

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



Summer grass is cool

By a staff photographer

You should never let . . .

Trickling through the egg-timer of my musical memory come the plaintive words, "She redecorates your home/From the cellar to the dome/Then goes on to the enthralling/Fun of overhauling you!"

Well, in the case of my own particular fair lady, it seems (a fact I'd be immeasurably grateful for if I had time to think about it) — it seems that she is still only engaged in Stage One of the process mentioned. I've heard of husbands who learn to recognize that special glint in the eye that means "Look out, I'm about to repaper the bathroom/bedroom/sittingroom/garage." Myself, as the French say, I haven't mastered the glint-recognition-art simply because, as far as I can ascertain to date, it is never absent. It is hard to beware of a danger you live with.

Ecologically I should be categorized as one of those species that is threatened by an ever changing environment. My survival clearly depends on my adaptability. I'm working on that. In the meantime I must confess to sighing quite a bit. Take for example the meager requirements of what I pretentiously think of as my "desk." All I need is a flat surface about three feet above ground, a chair a little lower, a typewriter, a bookshelf or two, and some drawers for stationery.

OK. So I get nestled into an approximation of such a set-up in, say, the middle bedroom — and what occurs? Well, she occurs, armed with her glint and her emulsion bucket. My ridiculousness and I rise and move to the studio, where we tremulously rebuild. Then some large pieces of furniture move in after us, as they're "in the way" elsewhere, and I am surrounded like Hector by the Myrmidons. How can a hemmed-in goose lay a golden egg?

Then winter arrives and it's too cold to work in the unheated studio, even in spite of the surrounding undergrowth (now including two mattresses, three large paintings and a pile of clothes), so I type away in a state of comfortable awkwardness in an armchair in the sitting room. Alternately sleeping and aching because of this arrangement, I decide to try the kitchen table between meals. Then I move to the dining-room table — until visitors come to dinner. Finally it is decided to set me up in another corner of the dining room on another table (remembering of course that we plan to turn this room into the new kitchen eventually), and a week passes. I begin to experience a most settling sense of permanency. I feel positively broody. I go and sit at my desk sometimes just so I can see my reference books neatly arranged within easy reach, finger my carbon paper without having to go upstairs to fetch it, even write an envelope and stamp a letter without the slightest peregrination. I pluck my down, and tuck it under me. I chuck and coo. Only good things can hatch out of this. . . .

THEN! (A quiet remark, soft as a cuckoo's note, at Saturday breakfast; I quote:) "I just want to get that old flowery wallpaper off the dining-room walls, and give them a coat of two of white, and while I'm at it, I might as well strip the litch-and-plaster off the old beams, and don't you think there must be an old stone fireplace hidden under that '90 horror, and it'll only mean moving your desk a little way out from the wall. . . . (And totally submerging it in dust and taking off all the books and papers and photos and articles and. . . .)

Come to think of it, why don't I grab the opportunity and put a new window in, and rattle the sash floor? I mean, who wants to sit at a desk all day anyway?

Christopher Andreas



"St. John Sleeping": Painted terra-cotta sculpture, artist unknown

Courtesy of The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Ridiculous and sublime

Have we caught the saint napping? He has certainly caught us, in a net of ancient shadows and speculations. This terra-cotta fancy represents a great religious figure whom we know only by his echoes.

The echoes are portions of the New Testament: Saint John was once presumed to be the author not only of the fourth Gospel, but also of an epistle general, two other epistles, and the Book of Revelation. Nowadays, however, those luminous writings are attributed to more than one person, which of them is symbolized by this tranquil dreamer?

I suspect that our sculpture indicated John the Divine (that is, John the Theologian) who was exiled to the Isle of Patmos, and who there received and assembled his particular, prodigious version of the Apocalypse. Probably this reclining form is intended to imply that its owner is absent in the territories of the dreamer, observing the invisible and listening to the glory of his silence: "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying. . . ."

At first glance there is something faintly comical about our reposing visionary. His face, neck, shoulders, and hands suggest no delicate ascetic but a hefty, sanguine fellow; he wears a wisp of smile; his attitude is unlikely and precarious; his sleep will be short. But what if he is not sleeping at all? What if he is alert and calm, neither dreaming nor daydreaming, neither amused nor amusing, but a figure of strength engaged upon great things? The longer one studies him, the more probable that his eyes, his hands, his feet are closed to help him see more clearly; his attention is fixed on matters that may well be as huge and intimate as heaven.

This is the sculptor's triumph: consciously or otherwise, he has conveyed a subtle state of thought and feeling. Am I reading too much into this taut relaxation, and the firm face beneath the pretty halo? I have tried not to discover what isn't there; but I just can't accept my own first hypothesis that the sculpture is simply quaint. In spite of its initial comicality, the work is infused with power, a thing not for

laughter but for respect. It is even a symbol of humanity: frail, enduring, awkward, aspiring, superficially funny and profoundly serious (and vice versa), humanity formidable against its own petty and terrible temptations.

I had not meant to take this clay piece so seriously; but the thing is a work of art, and like every other work of art it is more than itself. Across the oceans of years and water, its language not unworthy of its exaltations. One can believe that such a man as this may actually have heard the voices and seen the visions of judgment, ecstasy, and joy.

The fingers of a Bavarian craftsman, caressing a potter's enchanted clay, have suggested a reality which transcends all craftsmanship. Here is a credible shadow of faith, or of prayer, or even of the wild gift of holiness. Perhaps, in this still faintly droll figure, lurks more than a hint of the splendor that has never ceased to purge and glorify the world.

Neil Miller

Statement

For all our knowing
there must be

vast margin left
of mystery

For all our telling
still — still —

this silence deeper
than a well

For reach of mind
and roll of tongue

How, by the un-
disclosed, undone

White heart that in wonder
beats each hour

awed by enigma
of a flower

How — without sound
or sign at all —

is powered by faith
to feel, to feel

Doris Peel

Is art humane?

In the limited, literal sense it may sometimes seem not to be.

In the broadest, freest sense — if it is genuine art — it almost always is. At least I think so.

Human life is raw, rebellious, shapeless largely unorganized. Even in response to the highest disciplines it remains essentially unreliable. Art does something with this welter of raw material — orders it, with a few sounds, a handful or a torrent of words, a few inches or feet or yards or miles of space. Art creates its own world where the response is an ordered one to ordering influences — to the shaping power of the artist's thought.

The "subject" is almost irrelevant. It may be a landscape, a face, a fantasy, a bowl of fruit, a pattern of color, a construction of lines, planes, masses. The real subject is always the same: an impassioned effort on the part of the artist to impose a kind of order, to make a significant statement, to express something deep or true or beautiful — and these are different ways of saying the same thing. This deed can be done by fools, geniuses, saints, and sinners. Its humaneness is

more in the work than the worker, and is more plastic than human.

Does the work tend to pull its viewer together into unity with himself, with his ideals and his universe? If the answer is Yes, then the work is moral as well as humane, whatever its methods or literal content.

The humaneness of a work of art is in proportion to the passion of the artist for a transcending supreme order or reality. In his protest against disorder he may use extremely disorderly means. In his cry for overall form he may throw paint on the canvas, pile image on top of image, find sculpture parts on the junk heap. The means are almost endlessly varied and are relatively incidental; the motive and the end product are crucial.

What had the artist accomplished?
What has he confronted us with?

These are the important questions. Not so much how or why, but what?

For the fact is, art plays a benign trick on "life."

Art outlasts its maker — sometimes by centuries.

Carol Chapin Lindsay

The examined life

What is this thing
you leave with me?
I've long had
a penchant for half
standing on air,
a cartoon cliff-walker
out too far,
slowly
examining
what lies underfoot . . .
But the gift
you leave in my hand
is the fast air
in my face,
a gasping oneness
with sky,
the final bone-strength
of ground,
the embrace of the
not-to-be-moved.
This palpable hiatus
between cliff and ground

is not to be lingered in,
and to find delight
there
is a taste to be acquired.
It is the under stillness
after all,
that one comes down to,
(face down on sunned granite,
refusing for the moment
to feel
a subtle wheeling
beneath.)
But this new thing
from you
that I hold in my hand —
(because I have touched
that certainty,
waiting under like rock)
— is the rapture
of that breath-long
descent.

Cynthia B. Wameck

The Monitor's religious article

Why fear the weather?

We lose our fear of the weather as we learn that God does not create evil forces.

Christian Science teaches that evil is the absence of good. Because God is in reality omnipresent, all space is already filled by Him, divine Love. Know this, and you nullify evil's supposed power and prove that such things as weather can do no harm to man.

Christ Jesus proved that we should not be affected by storms. One evening his disciples set off in a ship on the Sea of Galilee, undoubtedly contemplating the momentous events of that afternoon when they saw Jesus feed 5,000 people with less food than it would have taken to feed themselves. Suddenly a storm came up, apparently out of nowhere. It was blowing them off course, and they were afraid. Jesus, in full command, walked from the shore over the waves, and when he reached them, he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." His superior understanding of the true, spiritual substance of the universe brought to that situation a deep calm and total dominion. The vacuum of mortal sense — belief in the power of material forces — was filled with the understanding of divine Love. The wind ceased.

Do we have the same power? Yes. Through the understanding of Christian Science — and through the power of the Christ — we can learn to demonstrate God's omnipotence and the powerlessness of evil.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Christ" as "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." As we become more conscious of God's great love for us, we can be perfectly at peace, unafraid of adverse weather conditions.

Hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts — anything that does apparent harm — are really mortal, material beliefs, not actualities in the realm of our real existence, which is wholly spiritual. Time after time, people in the Bible — people like Noah, Joseph, Elijah, Paul, and, of course, Jesus — proved that adverse weather could not harm the man of God's creating.

We need to pray, though, and to pray according to our deepest understanding of God's perfect universe, which includes man. This age has begun to glimpse the mental nature of reality, and the substancelessness of matter. Are we still looking to matter to tell us the state of things? Do we look at the temperature to tell us when it is healthy or pleasant to go outside? Are we convinced we can't carry on our normal activities because it is snowing — or raining — or windy? Do we

worry about lack of rain for crops — or too much rain for crops?

We should be looking to God and trusting in His care. Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook: "The objects cognized by the physical senses have not the reality of substance. They are only what mortal belief calls them. Matter, sin, and mortality lose all supposed consciousness or claim to life or existence, as mortals lay off a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence. But the spiritual, eternal man is not touched by these phases of mortality."

Man's peace is indestructible. We can prove this every day — no matter what the weather.

*Matthew 14:27; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 663; †Science and Health, p. 311.

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BIBLE VERSE

For he shall deliver the needy
when he crieth; the poor also, and
him that hath no helper.
Psalms 72:12

Uncertainty

You're avoiding me again
just when I need
the gentle reassurance
of your presence.
Either
you don't know how much I need you
or
you don't care to find out
or
you're not avoiding me at all.

Shelley E. Wanner

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Changing values: off with the old, on with the older

Throughout history periods when sets of beliefs are generally accepted have alternated with periods when the ideas of the immediate past are questioned. In the questioning phase human thought will grope for new ideas or sometimes turn back to the more distant past.

We are certainly in the second of those phases right now. Not only has an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church defied the Pope and the Vatican, and done it both in France and in Texas. As though that were not startling enough for one day's news we also learn that China's most loyal satellite, Albania, has proclaimed its disapproval of China's associations with the United States.

Remote as is the association of these two events they have one thing in common. Both the communist government of Albania and the traditionalist movement in the Roman Catholic Church reflect a groping back from the new "liberalism" of recent times to older values. This is the new conservatism.

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre professes the rites and rituals of the Catholic Church as they were established at the Council of Trent (1545-1563). The Latin name of Trent was Tridentum, hence Tridentine Mass. The Archbishop is threatened with excommunication for insisting on the Latin ritual instead of the modern ver-

mentary as authorized by the recent Second Council of Rome.

The Albanian communists apparently long for a return to the good old days (by their standards) when Mao Tse-tung preached an earlier and more austere form of communism from the great stage of the central square in Peking. Their loyalty to Peking has been solid and unwavering from 1961, when Moscow broke off relations with them, until this July 7 when they went public with their disapproval of current Chinese behavior.

Moscow is being defied daily by the new dissenters of the communist world. The Soviet Union itself is full of dissent. Nicolae Ceausescu, Communist Party leader and President of Romania, approves of the new Eurocommunism and reproaches Moscow for denouncing that movement which is strongest in Spain, Italy, and France. Yugoslavia, the first communist country to break out from Moscow discipline, is also loud in its approval of Eurocommunism.

This questioning of established patterns of thought and established disciplines is not limited to the Roman branch of the Christian Church or to the communist world. In the Anglican communion a group of theologians are proposing to discard the concept of the divinity

of Christ Jesus. That would line them up with the Unitarians, an unlikely association for Trinitarian Anglicans.

In the political world Americans are beginning to notice that people who call themselves conservatives are more and more frequently finding themselves approving of things being done from the White House in Washington by Democrat Jimmy Carter. One must begin to wonder just where the line between the doctrines of the Democrats and the doctrines of the Republicans is going to be drawn when the next presidential election rolls around.

In Africa something equally new is happening. The new black African states are waking up to the fact that the old colonialisms have largely withered away and that if there is any threat to them from the outside world it comes from Moscow, not from Washington or from any of the old capitals of Western Europe. Several important black leaders in Rhodesia are again talking to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. There just might be a nonviolent and non-Marxist transition there away from white supremacy to a pluralistic political system. At least some new channels of thought seem to be opening up.

In all this change of values one of the more interesting is the turn back from author-

itarianism in India to democracy. The same just might be happening in Pakistan, although the instrument at the moment is a military coup d'etat. Also the chances seem likely that Sri Lanka (Ceylon) will be swinging back toward democracy when the votes are counted after the elections there on July 21.

Democracy seems to have regained respectability — and desirability. Communism, once supposed to be the new concept for the new generation, has been losing respectability, and attractiveness. Its image has been tarnished by the repressiveness of the system in the Soviet Union and in the states adjacent to it in Eastern Europe.

How much if any of this is due to Mr. Carter's so-called "human rights" crusade? So much. The groping for new ideas, or back to older values, predated the Carter presidency. To some extent the Carter presidency itself is a symptom of the process of reaching out for fresh ideas and for new, or old, values. Mr. Carter did not cause the movement, but he seems to be moving in harmony with it, even to be riding it. What is more refreshing than a President in Washington wanting a balanced budget and stating that the equalizing of the human condition is not a proper function of the federal government?

Richard L. Strout

Carter — spokesman for the West

Washington
President Carter has become spokesman for the Western world in his dialogue with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

His role is underlined by the continuing visits of international leaders (this month Helmut Schmidt came from West Germany and Menachem Begin from Israel, Franco's Raymond Barre is due probably in September).

Built-in and unforeseen conditions push Mr. Carter to leadership.

His political mandate is strong, while that of most leaders in Western Europe and Japan is weak; he speaks for the world's richest country; he is fit and young; he is an activist, pushing for human rights, nonproliferation safeguards, and more drastic arms control.

Mr. Carter, furthermore, concludes a six-month trial period as President with what appears to be growing ease and control in America's powerful White House.

Under these conditions, President Carter has been carrying on what amounts to a long-range

dialogue with Mr. Brezhnev. The latest Carter response came at this July 12 press conference here, in which he took note, for the first time, of attacks on him in Moscow.

In terms, Mr. Carter has made the equivalent of a long, hard return drive that seems to leave the ball in his opponent's court.

President Carter is not trying to score points, he says, but to reduce world tension. Even in his response to what he called "unfriendly rhetoric" in Moscow, he spoke mildly.

"Our proposals have been fair and reasonable," he argued, "and almost all of them have been made public. . . . We have pursued our hopes for increased friendship to the Soviet Union. . . ."

Mr. Carter speculated that the "Soviets perhaps have some political reason for spelling out or exaggerating the disagreements. I don't know what these reasons are."

There was a warning, though, in Mr. Carter's calculated cool rejoinder, in which he urged "calm and persistent and fair negotia-

tions." He declared the "public statements that the Soviets make attacking me personally, or our own nation's good faith, are both erroneous and ill-advised."

Some Carter critics charge that the administration shows inexperience and naivete in dealing with the world's other superpower.

Mr. Carter admits that the strength of adverse Moscow reaction to his human rights drive took him by surprise. Gerald Ford cautiously said here recently that, as President, "we used one approach, and President Carter is using another."

The Carter administration attitude seems to be that its foreign policy success will be measured largely by the degree to which it reduces tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and tension in the subsidiary trouble spot, the Middle East.

Mr. Carter's bold public stands on human rights, on proposals for more-radical arms reduction, and on publicized personal approaches to Russian dissidents seem to have shocked

Moscow. Instead of improving, U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations have grown chillier.

Mr. Carter has the embarrassment of strong support from anticommunist conservative hard-liners, most of whom opposed him in the election. He does not seem to be yielding to the temptation to gain popularity at home by taking a tough stance abroad.

On the delicate issue of nuclear arms, Mr. Carter has dropped the B-1 manned bomber (to the surprise of Moscow). He has discussed possible introduction of the cruise missile and neutron warhead in non-bellucose terms.

He told his press conference that the neutron bomb "does not affect our SALT, or strategic weapons negotiations, at all. It's strictly designated as a tactical weapon."

European leaders watch Mr. Carter's public diplomacy with sympathy, but some concern. Helmut Schmidt reportedly is concerned that emphasis on human rights could make it more difficult to improve German relations with Moscow.

Charles W. Yost

A message from Peking

There has just visited the United States for the past three weeks a delegation from the People's Institute for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

A substantial number of visitors from the People's Republic have been received in the United States since the artificial barriers between the two countries were finally removed in 1972, but they have fallen almost exclusively into four categories: natural scientists, trade officials, performing artists, and sports teams. This was the first group of Chinese visitors who were concerned with international politics.

It seems also significant that this visit took place just after the consolidation of power in the hands of Hua Kuo-Feng following the death of Mao. The dispatch of this kind of delegation presumably represents a calculated act of the new Chinese leaders. Whatever message the delegation conveyed to us may be presumed to be a message from those leaders.

What is that message? Judging by the public statements of the chief of the delegation in Washington — including meetings with groups of senators and representatives at the Capitol — the message was concerned primarily with U.S. policy toward Taiwan.

The previous United States administration, while recognizing that Peking's claim to Tai-

wan as an integral part of China is for it a paramount question of principle, had lulled itself into the belief that it is not an urgent question, that Chinese preoccupation with the Soviet Union would deter China from pressing this question in any near future, and that the gradual normalization of relations between Washington and Peking might proceed at a pace agreeable to the former without undue concern about the Taiwan problem.

The message delivered by the Chinese delegation in the United States, while one cannot be certain how authoritative it is, raises serious doubt whether this complacency is justified.

The delegation in summary said the following. The progressive normalization of relations between the two countries foreseen in the Shanghai communique at the time of the first Nixon visit has not proceeded as anticipated because of U.S. policy toward Taiwan. Moreover, it cannot proceed until that policy is changed.

As the United States acknowledged in the Shanghai communique, Taiwan is an integral part of China. For the U.S. to maintain troops on Taiwan is as much a violation of Chinese sovereignty as the maintenance of Chinese troops on Long Island would be a violation of U.S. sovereignty.

If normalization is to proceed, the delegation leader asserted, the United States must withdraw all troops from Taiwan, must abandon its defense treaty with Taiwan, and must suspend its diplomatic relations with Taiwan. None of these points is negotiable. Moreover, Peking alone has the sovereign right to decide how it will deal, now or in the future, with its own territory, that is, with Taiwan.

That is of course an extremely hard line. Yet it is merely a reaffirmation in imperative terms of what has always been the policy of the People's Republic. It would therefore be most unwise to minimize it or assume that the problem can be relegated to the distant future.

Should Secretary Vance when he visits Peking next month be confronted by this position, even if couched in more diplomatic language, he will not find it easy to respond.

On the one hand, the Chinese had every right to expect when they signed the Shanghai communique more than five years ago that "normalization" of relations, that is, U.S. disengagement from Taiwan, would proceed much more rapidly than it has. On the other hand, while the power of the China lobby has diminished greatly and the Nixon opening to China was greeted with wide public acclaim, still Taiwan remains a U.S. domestic political problem of uncertain magnitude. How far will

the Carter administration, already facing so many problems in foreign and domestic affairs, feel able to confront that additional problem at this time?

If it does not, the whole new U.S. relationship with China will not collapse overnight. It is certainly not in China's interest to allow that to happen. It seems reasonable to conclude, however, that Peking is becoming increasingly impatient that the U.S. continues to act as though there were "two Chinas," and is signaling that, if this situation persists, relations between the two countries certainly will not improve, indeed might wither on the vine as time goes by.

Disengagement from Taiwan will not be easy. Indeed economic disengagement need not be necessary, since the status quo on the island is unlikely to change soon. However, the United States will find it hard to continue in the late 1970s to insist on according Taiwan a diplomatic and military status which lapsed in fact nearly 30 years ago and which every other major nation has long since ceased to recognize.

After all, a great power with worldwide interests does eventually have to recognize the facts of life.

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COMMENTARY

Plan for Northern Ireland

By Roger H. Hull

Wars — Northern Ireland, Vietnam, the Mideast — do not end overnight. But the strife in the North of Ireland has proven to be a particularly difficult conflict to "solve." To staunch (generally Roman Catholic) Irish nationalists, the solution lies in a united Ireland with a single government, a revised constitution, and a new beginning for all the people of Ireland. To present-day British beneficiaries of prior policies, the remedy rests with the restoring of law and order and insuring that the wishes of the majority determine the future of Northern Ireland. And to die-hard Protestant loyalists, the answer is the elimination of terrorism and the retention of the link with Britain.

None of these "solutions" has worked to date.

An alternate "solution" — a two-pronged solution — would seek to end terrorism and to provide the basis for a lasting peace. Although it, too, will neither satisfy all of the participants nor bring true peace to the Six Counties for another generation, it offers the best chance for attaining that peace.

The first prong — the immediate stage — requires an end to the terrorism which has long gripped Ulster. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to separate the terrorists — be they IRA radicals or Protestant reactionaries — from the citizens of Northern Ireland. As any

study of guerrilla warfare will reveal, guerrillas are dependent on support of the populace. By substituting fair and equitable procedures and treatment for the discrimination of the past — and there can be little doubt either that discrimination existed or that Britain has officially put an end to discriminatory practices — citizen help will turn to active opposition to the guerrillas.



The immediate stage also envisions an international peace-keeping force. Such a force, which under international law would require British consent since the conflict is deemed to be within Britain's domestic jurisdiction, might consist of UN, NATO or, more realistically, European Economic Community troops. While there is no guarantee that an international force would have more success than the British Army in restoring order, such a force would be better able to convey the feeling that all citizens are being treated fairly because it would not have to contend with Britain's Irish heritage.

In addition, the immediate stage recognizes that the status of Northern Ireland should remain unchanged unless and until the people of the Six Counties decide, by democratic means, that the status should be altered. Any other proposal would make a travesty of the principle of self-determination and of the legal and political fact — as evidenced by the German and Korean bifurcations — that time does make the illegitimate legitimate and that Northern Ireland has attained a measure of permanency in the past half century.

Yet it is to the second prong — the long-range stage — that one must look for true peace.

That prong calls for the integration of the schools of the Six Counties, for until children are "taught" to live together and understand each other it is obvious that they will neither be able to live together peacefully nor understand each other when they become adults. Indeed, as a result of the sectarian system of education that exists in Ulster today, Catholic and Protestant children are guaranteed only to remain ignorant of the beliefs, feelings, and teachings of each other's religion.

Although integrated education is an extremely sensitive issue, it must become a reality if the Catholic and Protestant communities are not to remain divided. Given the "traditions" of the North and the fact that many par-

ents will violently oppose integrated education (and undo at home what is done in school), the task will not be easy to accomplish. Fortunately, however, the majority of the adult population (about 85 percent) realizes that there is nothing Christian about children learning to despise and harm one another in the name of Christ, and, accordingly, it supports school integration.

Fortunately, too, Britain can put tremendous economic pressure on nonstate (Catholic) schools, which are largely funded by the state and which were the ostensible beneficiaries of the most liberal aspect of Ulster's treatment of the Catholic minority. By taking an admittedly hardline stand and cutting off or reducing state funding of sectarian education — an act that in no way interferes with the free exercise of religion that must be carefully protected — Britain can make it financially difficult for those schools to survive or, alternatively, make the schools so expensive that parents will voluntarily send their children to state schools.

No, wars do not end overnight. They also do not end unless and until various proposals are explored and people in responsible positions are willing to take some risks.

Roger Hull, professor of law at Syracuse University, is author of "The Irish Triangle."

A way out for the West Bank

By Martin Harry Greenberg and Augustus R. Norton

It is generally accepted that peace prospects in the Middle East have become increasingly problematic because of the new Israeli Government's annexationist views and its position on the right of Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria. At this crucial juncture it is therefore necessary to explore new options and to suggest innovative solutions to old problems.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has stated that it might be satisfied with a state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip; President Carter has now gone on record as favoring a "Palestinian homeland"; while President Assad of Syria has reportedly expressed reservations about the implications of a "radical" West Bank state for the political dynamics of the region.

One concept that has not received public discussions is that of a binational state limited to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such a development would mean that three states would occupy historic Israel-Palestine: a Jewish state of Israel; an Arab state of Jordan; and a binational state of Palestine — with the eventual future possibility of confederation. Residents of the new state would hold Palestinian citizenship with Israel or Jordan. There would

be a Palestinian "right of return" to the new state as well as a Jewish "right of settlement."

This arrangement might provide Israel's Likud coalition with a way out of the substantive and rhetorical corner in which it now finds itself. It seems unlikely that the new Israeli leadership will be able to withstand the pressure to modify its position on the issue of the West Bank that will be forthcoming from the United States Government, large segments of the American Jewish community, and many non-Jewish supporters of Israel in the Congress, academia, and elsewhere. A binational state such as has been suggested here might provide Likud with a negotiating position that would be politically acceptable from the point of view of Israeli politics — it is also similar to the PLO position advocating a state in which Arab and Jew would live side by side in peace.

This suggestion is not problem-free. However, the problems and shortcomings from one perspective tend to be solutions and advantages from another. In other words, all concerned achieve goals they have long sought.

Fundamental to the binational approach is an exchange of recognition protocols, according Israel legitimacy in Arab eyes and the recognition of Palestinian nationality. The dual

citizenship provision affords both communities in Palestine protected status: the Jewish residents through their association with Israel and the Arab residents through their association with Jordan or some other configuration of Arab states. (Also a format for extra-regional guarantees by the United States and perhaps other powers must be carefully explored.) Furthermore, Arab citizens in Israel may be allowed to claim dual citizenship, thus meeting the not unimportant identity problem which plagues those peoples.

The concept of ethnicity has been rediscovered by social scientists who might immediately deride this proposal by drawing analogies with Cyprus, Belgium, Canada, Nigeria, Malaysia, and India. However, moving beyond cursory investigation, it is clear that the case of the Middle East so engages principal international actors that the binational solution may work on the West Bank, where it has failed or is failing elsewhere, and in a way where it cannot work in the whole of the former Palestine mandate.

There is much still to be resolved by the negotiators of any future settlement. Leading unanswered issues include the structure and size of military or paramilitary forces for the nas-

cent state, as well as the construction of political institutions and decisionmaking formats. Careful attention will have to be devoted to the contentious issue of Jerusalem, which may be better addressed in a separate negotiation (no doubt including many parties besides the Palestinians and the Israelis).

However, it is clear that "solutions" or "non-solutions" based on historic or Biblical rights will lead to disaster for some or all of the participants in this most difficult political, moral, and military controversy. Some form of binational state on the West Bank and Gaza, clearly established on the basis of the permanency, recognition, and legitimacy of the existence of Israel and Jordan, might show all concerned a way out of the present impasse and drift toward war.

Martin Harry Greenberg is associate professor of social change and development and director of graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Augustus R. Norton is adjunct assistant professor of political science at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

Readers write

The Channel Islands, 'Détente' and human rights

I would like to correct some misconceptions in the article on the Channel Islands by Richard Kepler Brunner.

These Islands are often referred to as tax havens, but this is not at all true; except for Sark, this is not an area of no income tax. Guernsey and Jersey are low tax areas, not nil tax areas, otherwise we could not have double taxation conventions with certain other territories; which we do have. The standard income tax rate is 20 percent. This is relatively high compared with the rate applicable to certain settlers in Malta, who pay only 2½ percent.

Jersey and Guernsey are not part of England, Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British Isles; this was confirmed several years ago by the U.S. Customs who refused entry to the U.S.A. of goods made in Jersey that were marked "made in the British Isles"; and a new designation of "made in the British Islands" had to be created. It is true that the Channel Islands are not members of the European Economic Community in full, but the Islands are within the E.C. for the purposes of the Common Agriculture Policy, and the Com-

mon External Tariff, but not for other purposes; so E.C. Rules do apply here to a certain extent. However, I think you will find that Luxembourg (which you cite) is a full member of the E.C.

Although Mr. Brunner mentions that automobiles are banned on Sark, he does not mention that there are a lot of tractors, which are very noisy; there are now on Sark almost as many tractors as horses, which is a pity.

Your contributor's comment that Dover sole and lobster are cheap here seems to be very far off the mark; lobster at present is priced on restaurant menus at around £7.50 (\$12.90), which puts it beyond the pocket of most visitors to Jersey; lobsters in the market in St. Helier are about £2.50 (\$4.20) per pound.

Mr. Brunner's Night from London (Heathrow) to Jersey in 35 minutes certainly surprises me; the scheduled time from Heathrow varies from 50 to 90 minutes. British Island Airways, incidentally, do not only fly to Paris from Guernsey; they also go to Southampton, Exeter, Bristol, and other places in the U.K.

Your correspondent is sadly out in stating

that there are six ferries a day between Weymouth and Guernsey and Jersey. On the busiest days (such as Saturdays in August) there are never more than three sailings. On most days there are less than three — even in the middle of summer.

St. Brelade, Jersey

K. G. Judd

Détente

Your editorial on June 27 "Détente and human rights" calls for a few rectifications.

1. The vast majority of Soviet "citizens accept Marxism-Leninism as the best of all systems and have no desire for change" because they have not been given a chance to experience or even to objectively contemplate the merits of other societal systems.

2. The more enlightened Soviet individuals who "know that so-called Soviet democracy is a mockery" insist that their cause is strengthened by a firm and outspoken stand of the Western governments.

3. There are no East European allies but satellites of the Soviet Union and the vast majority of their citizens, subdued by the totalitarian, Moscow-directed communist regimes,

have great desire for change — a fact forgotten in the text of your editorial.

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In your editorial entitled "Détente and human rights" I found this statement:

"Indeed the vast majority of its citizens accept Marxism-Leninism as the best of all systems and have no desire for change — a fact too often forgotten."

What is your real evidence to that statement? Perhaps the one-ballot manipulated election results? Perhaps the human political apathy of the peoples who suffer so long and so much? Whom did those people have the opportunity to show their real attitude to Marxism-Leninism?

Elmhurst, N.Y.

Martin Kvetko
We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condemned before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.
Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norwich Street, Boston, MA 02115.